

Black Police Feel Pressure in Pretoria Situation More Precarious Than Ever For Full 40% of South Africa's Officers

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — The yellow police van came to a stop across the dirt road in one of South Africa's black townships, and an officer bearing a rifle tumbled out to block the path of the sedan advancing toward him. To the rear, a second police car cut off retreat. The sedan's occupants were trapped.

Elsewhere, at the border with the independent, black-ruled country of Lesotho, a South African officer searched the private car entering the country and found documents that he believed to be subversive, so the driver was summoned for questioning by a man who identified himself as a member of the security police. The papers were seized.

The images might be familiar to those who keep up with the twists of South Africa's racial confrontation. But there was, in both episodes, a difference from the stereotype of white police officers crushing black dissent. In both cases the officers were black, and their quarry were whites suspected of violating South African laws.

By official estimates, about 40 percent of the 45,000 people in the South African police are black. And of late, their position among their fellow blacks seems more precarious than ever.

Black officers were among the policemen who opened fire on a funeral procession of 4,000 people on March 21 in Langa, a black township of the southern city of Johannesburg, killing at least 19 blacks.

Last year, as unrest spread in South Africa's myriad black townships, black activists sought to draw distinctions that offered various categories of opposition to the police. There were, said Patrick Lekota, spokesman of the United Democratic Front, blacks recruited as township policemen to protect black community councilors, and they were viewed as quislings, since the councils are seen by many blacks as fronts for continued white influence.

In contrast, he said, there were black members of the South African police, who, except for officers who had gained personal notoriety for attacking fellow blacks, were looked upon as men just doing a job, albeit in the pay of white masters.

But in the last six months, something has changed. When rioting gripped the township of Kwa-Nobuhle recently, after the police killed in nearby Langa, all the black police officers were evacuated to protect them from the vengeance of fellow blacks.

"The people," said Johannes Balyoi, 28, a black police constable from Soweto, Johannesburg's huge black township, "see us as enemies."

Their white commanders put it the other way around. "We are terribly impressed by the loyalty of these people," Major Steve van Rooyen, a police spokesman in Pretoria, said of the black officers.

The black officers are caught up in a fight by activists directed not at the whites — too powerful and too far out of reach — but against those blacks seen as their surrogates, easy targets in black townships where there are few hiding places from angry mobs.

Since the violence started, according to government figures that seem conservative, four black policemen have been slain and 56 wounded.

The black policemen might be traffic officers, security policemen, or riot policemen. A couple of them, Major van Rooyen said, have attained the rank of colonel.

Pay scales, he said, are the same for blacks and whites of equal rank, and contrary to earlier practice, all



Danes Continue to Defy Back-to-Work Order
Angry demonstrators in Copenhagen tried to break into the prime minister's department using sledgehammers as rammers. Wildcat strikes continued to disrupt the nation Tuesday.

U.S. Reports A Positive Reply By Gorbachev On Summit Talk

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has disclosed in an interview that the new Soviet leader has responded to his invitation for a Washington summit meeting. Administration officials described the written reply as positive.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, endorsed "the idea of a summit" but did not specify a time or place, an administration official said.

In the interview Monday in the Oval Office, President Reagan declined to discuss the contents of Mr. Gorbachev's letter, which was received last week, but said he was hopeful of having a summit meeting.

President Reagan extended the summit invitation last month in a letter sent with Vice President George Bush to the funeral in Moscow of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

In the interview, Mr. Reagan reiterated his hopes for holding the meeting despite the killing March 24 of Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. of the U.S. Army by a Soviet guard in East Germany.

"This was a murder, a cold-blooded murder," President Reagan said, "and it reflects on the difference between the two societies, one that has no regard for human life and one like our own that thinks it's the most important thing."

"And, yes, I want a meeting even more so, to sit down and look someone in the eye and talk to him about what we could do to make sure nothing of this kind happens again."

The official who confirmed the positive nature of Mr. Gorbachev's reply said that the killing of Major Nicholson had clouded arrangements for a summit meeting and that a more detailed Soviet reply about such a meeting was expected.

In the 32-minute interview, President Reagan also commented that disaffection among Nicaraguans with the leftist Sandinista government was increasing. He again blamed "rival factions" among blacks in South Africa for much of the recent violence there.

Mr. Reagan said negotiations in Geneva to reduce nuclear weapons were "going forward" despite Soviet objections to his emphasis on missile defenses in his Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars."

The initiative, "is purely research," President Reagan said. He said that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, "himself said there's no way to control that, that it's not covered by any treaty, and the plain truth of the matter is they've been doing the same kind of research in the same areas and started it before we did."

Discussing his opposition to the Sandinists, President Reagan said: "I think there are more people who are opposing the regime right now in Nicaragua than actually fought in the revolution."

"And it seems to be growing," he added.

Mr. Reagan said: "You only have to look at the flood of refugees that are escaping from Nicaragua to realize that the people of that country are not happy with that totalitarian regime."

President Reagan reiterated his support for anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

The president said that, "as long as the people of Nicaragua are still striving for the goals of the revolution that they themselves fought, I

Chance of Failure Worst for 'Family Farmers' in U.S.

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service
DES MOINES, Iowa — Here is Peter Brent's story of failure on the land: "I shouldn't have bought the farm. I wasn't a land speculator, and I feel I did a good job. But I've got nothing to show for 45 years except my good health, a good wife

U.S. Farms in Crisis
Policy at a Crossroads
Second of four articles

and kids and the same 10-year-old boots with new soles."

Mr. Brent's story will be repeated many times this year as debt forces thousands of farmers out of business.

U.S. farmers owe about \$187 billion. That's not much considering that farm assets are slightly more than \$1 trillion. Or that farmers' average debt ratios are a bit healthier than those of business in general. Or that one-third of farmers are virtually debt-free.

But the debt is concentrated among middle-sized farmers, the so-called family farmers. About one-third of the country's 2.4 mil-

lion farmers hold two-thirds of the debt. The American Bankers Association estimates that 3.6 percent of those 2.4 million farms could fail this year, about double the usual dropout rate.

That works out to about 238 failures a day.

Such a rate has important implications for the future of family-operated farms, for patterns of land ownership, for concentration of power in agriculture, and for the stability of rural towns and businesses.

There appears to be no easy way out in the next several years for the farmers deepest in debt, even if there should be increased government aid, improved prices or dramatically lower interest rates.

How did this situation come about?

Debt, after all, has been a way of life for farmers. They borrowed to buy land and to pay yearly operating and living costs. And if all went as hoped, crops were good enough to let the farmers pay off their notes and start again.

But today's problems are different from the historic up-and-down cycles of agriculture. They reflect deep changes that have taken place

over the last 20 years as U.S. farming became a mechanized giant seeking foreign markets to absorb its abundance.

The roots of this crisis reach back to 1970, when U.S. farm exports were at a relatively modest \$10 billion. Then came the boom: the Soviet Union entered the U.S. market in a big way and crops

failed around the globe, sending exports and farm prices to historic high levels.

Credit was easy, and inflation of land values made paper millionaires of ordinary dirt farmers. Many farmers, encouraged by lenders and economists, took on the biggest mortgages they could to expand production.

Then the bubble burst. The Federal Reserve Board and the Reagan administration acted to slow inflation. Land and machinery values peaked in 1981, and then began a slide that has not stopped. As recession took hold and farm prices stagnated, the federal budget deficit kept interest rates high.

Farmers were faced with reductions in income and equity while the cost of servicing their debt remained high.

Now, 1985 has become a year of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Peter Brent

1,000 Lebanese Prisoners Taken to Israel

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army transferred more than 1,000 Lebanese prisoners, mostly Shiite Moslem opponents, to a detention facility inside Israel on Tuesday in preparation for the closing of its controversial Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon on Wednesday.

The army announced that several hundred other prisoners who remained in Ansar, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Israel's border, will be released on Wednesday as a gesture of good will toward the residents of southern Lebanon.

The plan to dismantle the Ansar prison camp, which Israel established shortly after its June 1982 invasion of Lebanon, indicated that the Israelis are nearing the execution of the second stage in their planned three-stage withdrawal from Lebanon.

An Israeli military communiqué said the prisoners who will be released are members of "various terrorist organizations" but had not

actively engaged in attacking Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. The communiqué said that the prisoners, who will remain in Israeli custody and will be released later, "took an active part in terrorist activities against Israel" and that to release them now "could endanger Israeli forces and Lebanese citizens."

Military officials said the Ansar camp contained about 1,800 detainees, almost all of them Lebanese Shiites who were detained in connection with Israel's attempts to halt the guerrilla attacks on its forces in southern Lebanon.

The officials said that more than 1,000 of the prisoners were transferred to Israel on Tuesday, and that about 600 will be released in southern Lebanon on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, attacks on Israeli units continued as the military command announced that an Israeli soldier was killed and three were wounded in two separate incidents in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese prisoners who,

were transferred to Israel traveled in a heavily guarded convoy of buses with covered windows. The prisoners were blindfolded and their hands were tied behind their backs, according to Israeli radio reports.

Military officials here conceded that Israel has a "legal problem" in transferring the prisoners to its own territory. The Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the transfer of civilians to the territory of an occupying power. The Lebanese prisoners that Israel has rounded up and held in the Ansar camp are not members of a regular military organization and therefore not technically prisoners of war but civilian detainees.

Both Israeli military officials and the army communiqué stressed that the prisoners would be treated as if they were prisoners of war and that Israel saw no alternative to the transfer as it continues to withdraw from Lebanon.

At its peak, the Ansar camp held more than 10,000 prisoners, most of them Palestinian guerrillas cap-

U.S. Research On New SST Is Proposed

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A U.S. presidential committee has called for accelerated research to produce a trans-Pacific supersonic plane and a broad range of new subsonic civil and military aircraft by the year 2000.

In a report to the White House on Monday, the committee urged heightened research on a space vehicle that would be able to take off from conventional runways and fly routinely in and out of the atmosphere.

"The committee believes," the report said, "that the single most crucial challenge facing U.S. aeronautics is that much of the nation's leadership, both in government and in industry, underestimates the

known weekly television broadcast about pets, "30 Million Friends."

"It's in our blood and our history," he said. "Dogs have always served important actual and psychological needs, and, in the future, their role will grow."

Each year, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, French animal lovers spend about \$3 billion on their pets, with more than half of the total being spent on dogs, often for gourmet dog food.

In a city where fashion is important, dogs are often dressed to the teeth. On rainy days, they take to the streets in colorful slickers and ponchos. In cold weather, they are bundled up in chic leather and fur. And on weekends, in restaurants and at parties, they may appear in plaid.

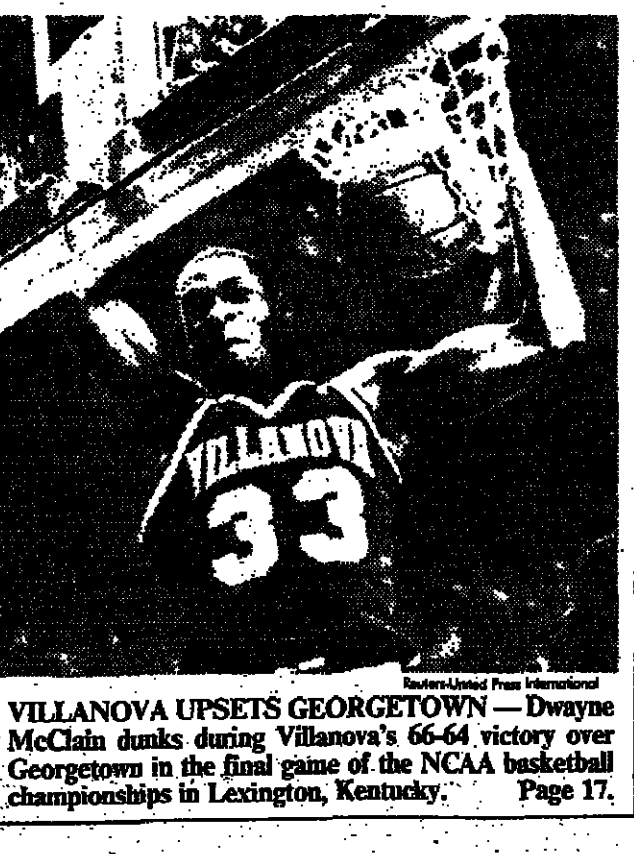
Because dogs are welcome in restaurants and at home in boutiques, laws aimed at curbing them have proven nearly impossible to enforce.

About four years ago, Paris undertook a cleanliness campaign. Its slogan: "Teach Him Where the Gutter Is." Today, posters show an Airedale terrier saying, "Me, I go where I'm told to." Embedded in many sidewalks is the white silhouette of a dachshund with an arrow pointing to the gutter.

The advice is not usually followed, nor are

INSIDE

- Supporters of the ruling party in Sudan held rallies on the eve of a strike against the government. Page 2.
- 50 Honduran deputies are accused of "altering the constitution" for voting to dismiss five Supreme Court judges. Page 8.
- A Bulgarian attempt to assimilate Turks has resulted in numerous deaths, the U.S. State Department said. Page 5.
- ARTS/LEISURE
- Why is that man hawking his sheet music on the streets of Paris? Page 9.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- A U.S. Senate committee voted to require the president to retaliate against Japan if markets are not opened. Page 11.
- Drescher Bank reported 1984 group operating profit was off 1 percent from 1983. Page 11.



VILLANOVA UPSETS GEORGETOWN — Dwyane McClain dunks during Villanova's 66-64 victory over Georgetown in the final game of the NCAA basketball championships in Lexington, Kentucky. Page 17.

Of the Pampered Paris Dog and His Sacred Right to Pollute

By Ben Sherwood
Los Angeles Times Service
PARIS — On a Sunday afternoon at the elegant restaurant Chez les Anges, well-groomed guests sat at beautifully arranged tables savoring the house specialty, poached eggs in wine sauce. At the same time, crouching under the furniture, other visitors panted and scratched, eagerly awaiting their turn.

Doggy bags are out of the question in this respected establishment on the Left Bank of the Seine.

"There is no reason to have them," said the maître d'hôtel, Jean Planchenault, as he surveyed the crowded dining room. "Dogs are welcomed in our restaurant. In fact, when they arrive, we automatically ask the chef to prepare a special plate of rice or meat for them, free of charge."

"They're a fact of life here. If we refused to serve them, we would lose a substantial following."

There are almost 700,000 dogs in Paris, one for about every three humans, and nearly everyone here caters to them — in brasseries, bars, boutiques, restaurants, hotels and offices.

If dogs seem to be everywhere, so does the mess they make. According to people who have studied the problem, a careless Parisian

would be likely to sully his or her shoes an average of once every 262 feet (80 meters).

Back in 1856, there were so many dogs in Paris that a special tax was levied in an effort to discourage the people from acquiring more. The law had little effect then, and would probably have little effect today. Any talk of taxing dog-owners today would be regarded as heresy. A recent poll showing that 85 percent of all Parisians "like" dogs.

"The right to own a dog, to take it shopping and to pollute the streets is sacred here," said a French businessman who dislikes animals. "Americans have their Second Amendment safeguarding the right to bear arms. In France, we have an unwritten right to keep dogs. It's taken for granted, and no one would dare challenge it."

With more than nine million dogs, one for every six people, France exceeds the canine quota of the rest of Western Europe.

About 34 percent of all French households have at least one dog, and 52 percent have at least one pet of some kind. There are 6.7 million cats, 8.4 million birds, and 12.7 million fish, hamsters and reptiles.

"The French have an almost biological need for dogs and pets," said Jean-Pierre Hutin, a dog lover who produces a well-

known weekly television broadcast about pets, "30 Million Friends."

"It's in our blood and our history," he said. "Dogs have always served important actual and psychological needs, and, in the future, their role will grow."

Each year, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, French animal lovers spend about \$3 billion on their pets, with more than half of the total being spent on dogs, often for gourmet dog food.

In a city where fashion is important, dogs are often dressed to the teeth. On rainy days, they take to the streets in colorful slickers and ponchos. In cold weather, they are bundled up in chic leather and fur. And on weekends, in restaurants and at parties, they may appear in plaid.

Because dogs are welcome in restaurants and at home in boutiques, laws aimed at curbing them have proven nearly impossible to enforce.

About four years ago, Paris undertook a cleanliness campaign. Its slogan: "Teach Him Where the Gutter Is." Today, posters show an Airedale terrier saying, "Me, I go where I'm told to." Embedded in many sidewalks is the white silhouette of a dachshund with an arrow pointing to the gutter.

The advice is not usually followed, nor are

run by the city of England, Yehudi Menuhin, announced the 26,500 (about \$1 million) prize over 18 quarters. The winners will be announced Tuesday.

ate Gallery will try to bring by George (about \$1 million) after the prize over 18 quarters. The winners will be announced Tuesday.

chosen its only become the first to a military training defense Ministry said the latest appointment of General about-Chambliss is for force member of the June 1. Of the 94 are said her appointment of Defense Ministry's policy of "limited services, which is percent increase is since 1980.

honoring the late Luther King Jr. today at the Washington, D.C., where King was killed Sunday. Vincent Palombi, a member of the House of Representatives, said he would like to see a gothic arch, a statue of King, and a fountain in Memphis, Tenn. April 4, 1968.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
SWITZERLAND
horming modern new LEYEN.
ENCE LES FRINGING a splendid 40-acre estate in the heart of the Swiss Alps. The property is situated on a hillside overlooking a beautiful lake. The house is a large, modern villa with a swimming pool, tennis court, and golf course. The price is \$1,200,000. For more information, contact Mr. J. B. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

Page 17 OR MORE ASSIFIEDS

sitions

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
LAW FIRM in New York City seeks experienced secretaries for its New York and Los Angeles offices. Salary \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year. For consideration, send resume to: Mr. J. B. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

STAD
AGENCY
8 12 40

EXECUTIVE
the most important positions in the world. We are looking for people who are motivated, energetic, and have a strong sense of responsibility. For more information, contact Mr. J. B. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

YOUNG LADY
the most important positions in the world. We are looking for people who are motivated, energetic, and have a strong sense of responsibility. For more information, contact Mr. J. B. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

CRIME DE LA CROIX
the most important positions in the world. We are looking for people who are motivated, energetic, and have a strong sense of responsibility. For more information, contact Mr. J. B. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

Duarte Party Triumphs in Salvador Vote

By Michael Getler
and Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Christian Democratic Party of President Jose Napoleon Duarte won an overwhelming victory in elections Sunday, removing conservative rivals from control of the National Constituent Assembly and of a majority of the country's town halls, according to unofficial but reliable totals.

The assembly and the town halls had been the main political power base for the Salvadoran right, but the returns from 80 percent of polling places showed a stunning reversal. The centrist Christian Demo-

crats and a small allied party increased their number of seats from 26 to 34 in the 60-seat assembly, while the conservative parties went from 34 to 26, the results indicated Monday.

In addition, the Christian Democrats apparently won about 70 percent of the 262 mayoralties, up from about a third previously. The tallies were compiled by the Christian Democrats on the basis of official results from individual polling places.

The campaign manager of a major conservative party conceded that it had received a "drastically" reduced vote.

Man Replaces Woman As U.K.'s Talking Clock

Reuters

LONDON — Time ran out for one of Britain's female bastions Tuesday morning with the introduction of the first male talking clock.

After 49 years of domination by women, Brian Cobby, a baritone, was selected from among 5,000 applicants as the new telephone voice to give Britons the exact time. His predecessor, a contralto, was retired after 22 years of service.

Although voter turnout was low compared to last year's presidential election, the manner in which the election was carried out was seen as reflecting a consolidation of the democratic process here.

Observations of the voting indicated that all parties cooperated in monitoring polling sites across the country and that the armed forces remained neutral. This fourth election in three years was by far the

most peaceful, with the army out in force.

One big question was what course the conservatives' extremist factions will now take: whether they will remain within the democratic process or resort again to the large-scale political violence of three or four years ago. Another question was whether Mr. Duarte's added political strength would enable him to achieve progress in the peace talks that he launched last October with the leftist insurgents.

Mr. Duarte addressed both of these questions in an interview with a small group of U.S. reporters Sunday night. He offered to grant government posts to conservative political parties if they endorsed his goals, and other Christian Democratic leaders indicated that Mr. Duarte would move cautiously in such areas as strengthening his land reform, which the conservatives have opposed.

"I will offer my hand to help them," Mr. Duarte said of the conservatives. "I will invite them to sit down, and talk to them."

The president said he thought that his opening of the dialogue with the guerrillas was the "decisive" factor in winning the election. "The people received the message. The people want peace," Mr. Duarte said.

Mr. Duarte drew attention to the

contrast between the country now and at the time of the 1982 legislative elections — when the guerrillas were much stronger, and when rightist vigilante groups and extremist elements in the armed forces were murdering hundreds of persons each month.

"You've been in these elections, and you've seen the difference," Mr. Duarte said. "This is because the armed forces were really there, helping the democratic process. They deserve a recognition of that."

The first official results were not expected until Tuesday, a Central Elections Council official said. But the Christian Democrats compiled returns on the basis of telephone reports to their party headquarters from poll watchers who monitored the drawing up of the official tallies at polling sites. The party did the same last year, and its results proved to be accurate.

The party's returns also tallied almost exactly with results of an exit poll conducted by a U.S.-based, Spanish-language television network Sunday. Luis Lagos, campaign manager for the conservative National Conciliation Party or PCN, did not dispute the Christian Democrats' returns. The other major conservative party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance or Arena, declined to comment.



President José Napoleón Duarte studying computerized results of El Salvador elections.

The Christian Democrats' returns showed their party taking 54 percent of the popular vote nationwide, compared to 37 percent for the conservative coalition that includes the PCN and Arena. Smaller parties picked up the remaining votes.

The conservatives' main losses were suffered by the PCN, whose share of the vote dropped from 19 percent last year to an apparent 8 percent Sunday. Arena, led by Roberto D'Aubuisson, maintained its share of the vote at 29 percent. Under terms of the coalition, however, the two conservative parties

will divide assembly seats almost equally. Among reasons cited by political observers for the conservatives' defeat was a well-organized grassroots campaign by the Christian Democrats in the countryside, where they historically have been weak.

50 Deputies Are Charged In Honduras Court Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — As a constitutional crisis continued in Honduras, a criminal court judge charged 50 members of the National Assembly with the criminal offense of "altering the constitution" by voting to dismiss five justices of the Supreme Court and naming five new justices in their place.

Judge Marco Antonio Lanza also asked the assembly Monday to strip the 50 deputies of their legal immunity from criminal prosecution so that police could arrest them. That is unlikely to happen, however, because the 50 form a majority among the 82 members of the unicameral legislature.

"We would fight until they kill or imprison every last one of us," said Nicolas Cruz Torres, a leader of the opposition National Party and one of deputies named in the indictment. "There would be a lot of violence."

"We would not be able to control our supporters if they deny us the legal right to express our opinions," Judge Lanza's action was the latest development in a conflict between the assembly majority and President Roberto Somoza Cordova over who shall sit on the Supreme Court.

Behind the crisis is a fight about who will be the governing Liberal Party's candidate in November's presidential elections. Mr. Somoza, who cannot succeed himself as president, has named a preferred successor, while the assembly leader, Efraim Bu Giron, wants the nomination for himself.

The Supreme Court is involved in the dispute because the chief justice is one of the five members of the Electoral Tribunal, which is charged with settling disagreements over the delegate lists to the nominating conventions that are scheduled to meet this month.

The crisis began last week when the assembly voted to remove five Supreme Court justices loyal to Mr. Somoza. The assembly accused the five justices of corruption. Mr. Somoza retaliated by declaring the assembly action illegal and imprisoning Ramon Valladares Soto, who had been named as the new chief justice, on charges of treason.

After a weekend lull, the assembly refused to withdraw the changes it ordered on the Supreme Court.

The armed forces, seen by both sides as the potential arbiter in the conflict, pledged to remain neutral. (LAT, NYT, Reuters)

Taiwan, Nicaragua: Unusual Couple

Relations Survive Differences in Politics and Allies

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — Taiwan and Nicaragua may qualify as one of the oddest couples in the community of nations.

The Taiwan-based Nationalist Chinese, who are exiles from the mainland because of the Chinese Communist victory 35 years ago, are fervent capitalists and dependent on close, if unofficial, ties to the United States. The Sandinistas in Nicaragua are Marxists and hardly fond of Washington.

Despite such deep differences, Nicaragua's left government continues to recognize Taiwan, rather than the Communist administration in Beijing, as the legitimate government of China. And Taiwan is carefully keeping up its diplomatic ties, trade and loan agreements with Nicaragua.

"Our presence there prevents the Communist Chinese from getting in," Chang Ching-yu, director of Taiwan's government information office, said recently. "Otherwise, you would have a much greater Marxist influence inside Nicaragua."

Its relations with the Sandinistas illustrate the complexities and anomalies in Taiwan's foreign policy as it seeks to preserve its continuing claim as the legitimate government of all China.

Only 26 countries have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, the largest being South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. The United States severed official relations in 1979 in favor of beginning relations with Beijing.

Taiwanese officials and some foreign analysts say that Taipei also has substantive, though unofficial, relations with about 50 other nations and that the ties have improved in recent years.

Through nongovernment agencies such as the American Institute in Taiwan, many of the world's major countries maintain missions here to handle commerce and other matters with Taiwan, which now ranks 13th in international trade.

Still, these ties are unofficial. Taiwan is going to great lengths to keep up all the formal diplomatic ties it has.

"It is our policy to maintain relations with all non-Communist countries," said Mr. Chang, the information official.

Taiwan has also been courting small island countries in the Caribbean and the South Pacific in its struggle for international recognition. In the last three years, Taipei has established ties with St. Lucia, St. Christopher and Nevis, and Dominica — all in the Caribbean.

Taiwan's most intense efforts to preserve diplomatic recognition have been in Central America, the one region of the world where it has successfully maintained a solid core of diplomatic support.

Not only Nicaragua, but El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama recognize the government in Taipei as the government of all China.

Officials of mainland China and Nicaragua reportedly talked last year about improving their relations, but no change resulted from the meeting. A U.S. State Department official expressed the view that the relationship between the Chinese Nationalists and Nicaragua "is an anomaly, and it won't last forever."

Jeannine Deckers, 52, The 'Singing Nun,' Dies

United Press International

WAVRE, Belgium — Jeannine Deckers, 52, the "Singing Nun" who won fame 20 years ago with the song "Dominique" has been found dead along with a woman friend from an overdose of sleeping pills, a spokesman for the state attorney's office said Tuesday.

He said police had been warned by a friend who had received an alarming letter from Mrs. Deckers, 52, who shared an apartment with Annie Pescher, 41.

"The cause of death was a massive dose of barbiturates swallowed with alcohol," the spokesman said. "Financial trouble seems to have been one of the reasons."

Harold Peary, 76, 'The Great Gildersleeve'

TORRANCE, California (AP) — Harold Peary, 76, who played "The Great Gildersleeve" during radio's golden age and helped make "You're a Hard Man, McGee" a catchphrase, died Saturday.

Mr. Peary, a Portuguese immigrant born Harold Jose Pereira de Faria, retired four years ago after more than six decades in show business. He was known for his

portrayal of Throckmorton P. Gildersleeve, the neighbor of Fibber McGee. The character, born in 1937, was a blunderer with a heart of gold.

He was such a hit that in 1941 Mr. Peary was given his own show, "The Great Gildersleeve."

The show continued until 1958, although Mr. Peary left the program in 1950. He was replaced by Willard Waterman, an actor who sounded almost exactly like him.

Other Deaths: Michel Caloret, 72, the French abstract artist who painted the murals at the New School of Social Research in New York symbolizing French-American friendship, March 22 near Paris.

Al Severance, 80, a former Villanova University basketball coach who took four teams to NCAA tournaments, of a heart attack just before the Wildcats won the NCAA championship game he had gone to see in Lexington, Kentucky.

Gregorio Sedillo, 84, the Russian-born painter best known for his surrealist still lifes and portraits, Monday in Rome.

Americans use planes like Europeans use taxis. Not only because their country is so vast, but also because their climate is so hotly competitive.

They dare not miss out on any business opportunity.

Of course getting them to the right place at the right time presents problems. Planes are not taxis.

So how can an airline effectively connect

all the major cities?

We got around the problem by re-inventing the wheel.

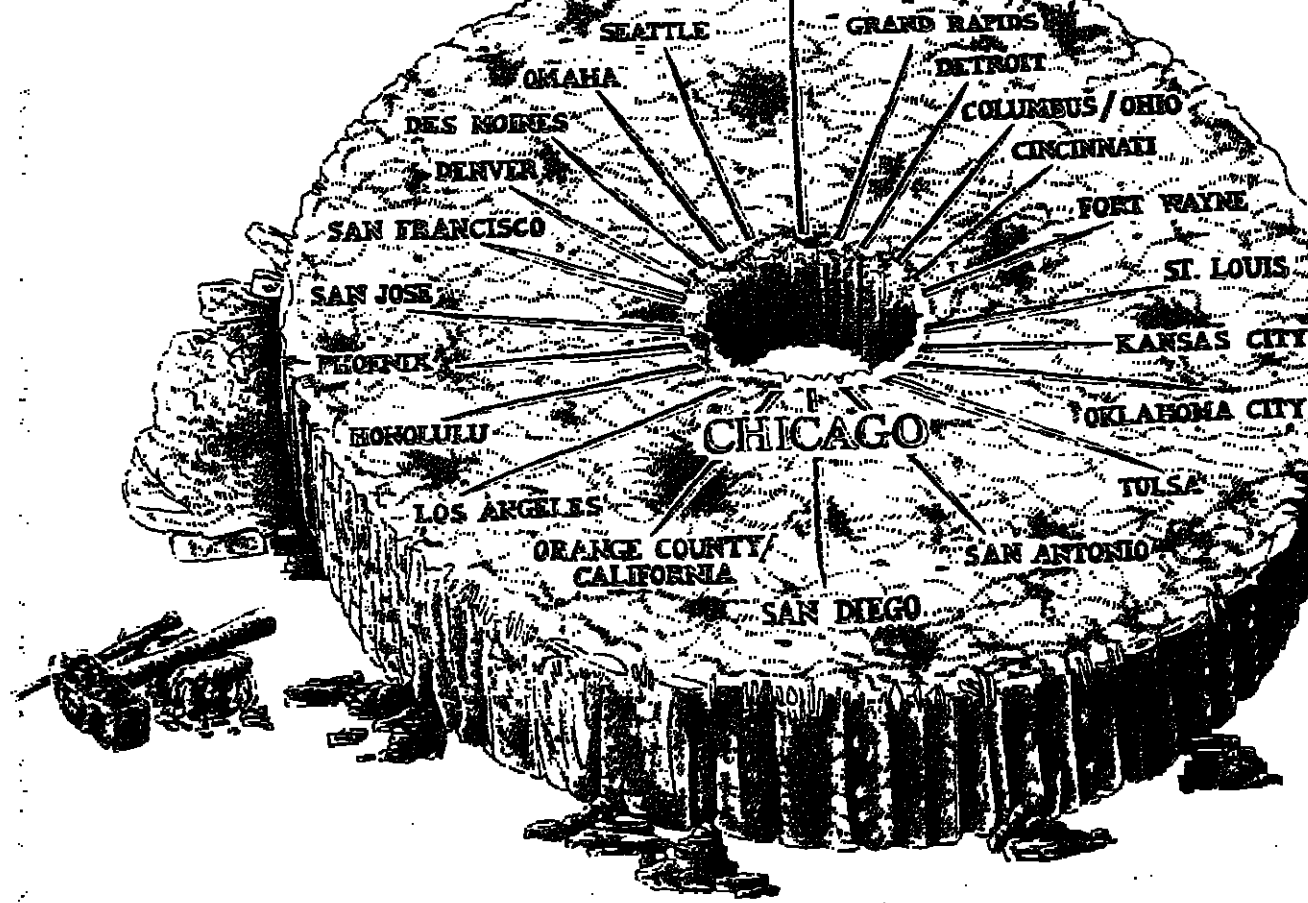
We have created two central hubs whose spokes radiate out to directly link over 55 cities in the US. These hubs are at Dallas/Fort Worth and Chicago.

American Airlines

To meet the demands of the fast-moving, time-is-money, get-me-there yesterday American business traveller, we re-invented the wheel.

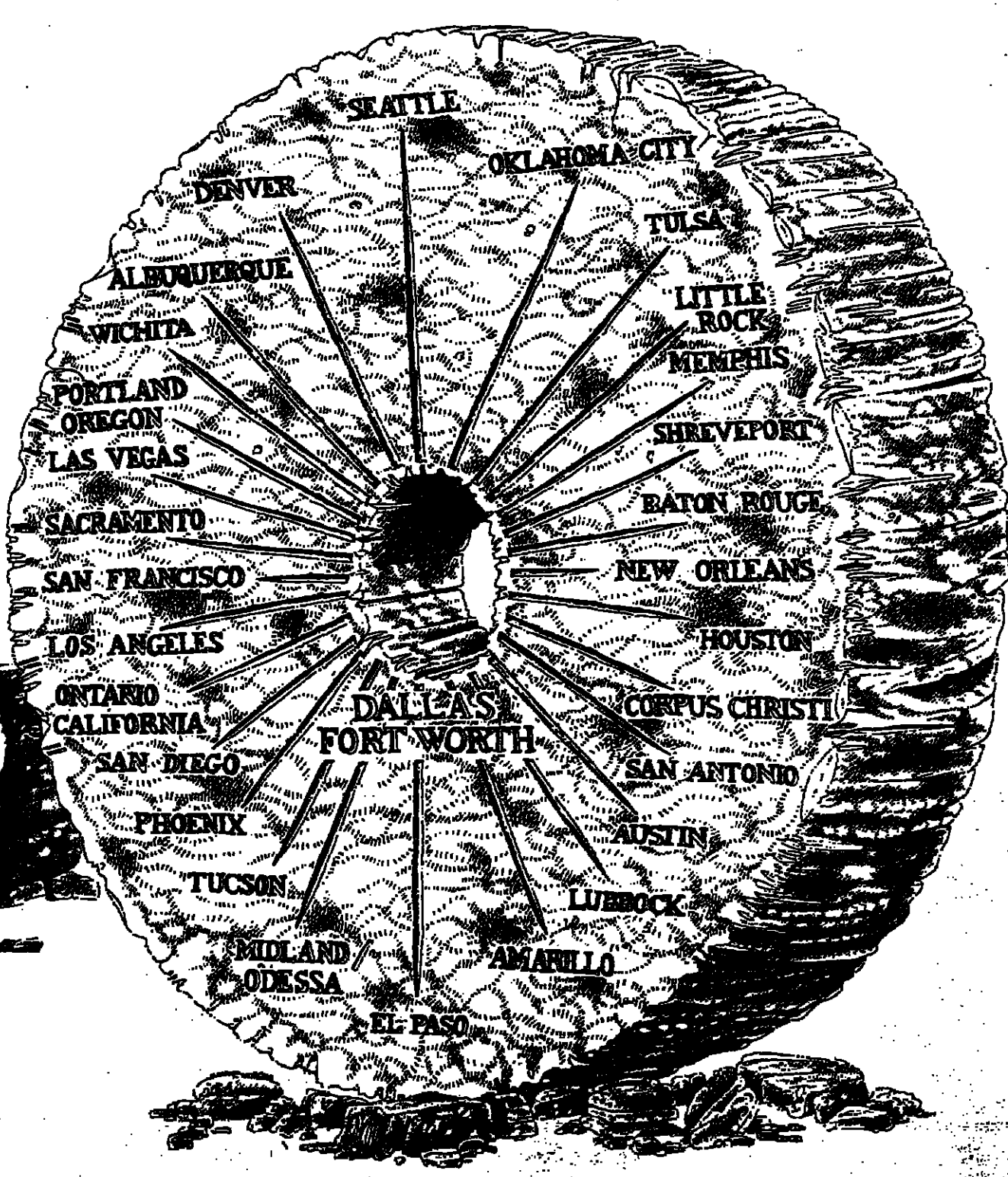


SOMETHING SPECIAL IN THE AIR.



And now we are adding three more spokes to our wheel. From London and Paris you can fly non-stop to Dallas/Fort Worth. And from Frankfurt you can fly non-stop to both Dallas/Fort Worth and Chicago.

Which means you can get to almost anywhere your business takes you in America on one ticket, with one airline, with just one stop. Doesn't that sound better than flying around in circles?



...in Sofia said ... has the right to ... a name under ... that a "commu- ... of names" does not ... rights. ... Foreign Ministry ... in Iran said last ... had rejected ... notes ... of Bulgaria ... government's ... by busi- ... and had ... internal affairs ... These people, while ... have the same ... They are our kin- ... in Mos- ... confirmed ... 40 Bulgarians ... killed in recent ... of the Turk- ... one re- ... Politburo ... of the basic ... of the Turk- ... Bulgaria ... the administra- ... to discuss the ... and would ... international atten- ... choice ... very best ... temporary ... office staff. ... LOUISE Source for

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Excuse Not to Help

More trouble is brewing for international population programs in the U.S. Congress. This time it is sparked by concern about coercive practices reportedly used in China to promote one-child families. That is a serious concern, and one which we share, but it should not be a pretext to deny wanted family planning help to millions of people in developing countries where coercion is not an issue at all.

The Reagan administration has already severely disrupted many family planning programs by refusing to award the \$17 million earmarked in this year's budget for the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The federation would not agree to stop performing abortion-related services requested by other countries. The funds were cut off despite the expressed disapproval of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, despite the fact that the IPPF, like all other U.S. grantees, is careful not to use U.S. money for any abortion-related activities, and despite the fact that the activities that the administration is punishing are perfectly legal under American law and the law of the foreign countries involved.

Citing accounts that the Chinese government is tolerating if not promoting infanticide and coerced abortions, the Reagan administration has also held up funds for UN population programs, part of which support certain programs — but not abortion — in China. Be-

cause the United States is a major contributor to the UN programs, dozens of poor countries face a disastrous loss of family planning assistance unless the funds are released promptly.

Efforts to restore funding to the IPPF and other affected groups are under way in Congress, where committees are marking up this year's foreign aid authorization. However, some members and outside groups are fighting any effort to limit the administration's discretion to withhold funding. Some of these groups object to funding for any type of contraception except so-called "natural" methods. But a potentially broader source of opposition comes from members who worry that a vote for continuing U.S. population aid might somehow be taken as endorsing such practices as infanticide and coerced abortions.

Feelings about abortion — and especially about involuntary abortion or infanticide — understandably run high. But no one is talking about condoning, least of all sponsoring, coercive programs in China or anywhere else. What is being proposed is to continue, and preferably to expand, humane efforts to allow some of the poorest people in the world to make the identical family planning choice that almost every family in the United States takes for granted: to have the number of children it feels it can best care for.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Plus Spain and Portugal

Forget about olives, wine, fruit and fish, those perennial staples of Europe's family quarrels. It will be a bigger, freer family next year when Spain and Portugal become the 11th and 12th members of the European Community.

The good news is that more of Western Europe will be freely welded to common political values than at any time since Charlemagne. Assuming that the 12 national parliaments assent, the Community's territory will grow by a third and its population will jump from 280 million to 325 million. On paper that will make it the West's largest market.

But mainly on paper. The Common Market was founded in 1957 in the fervent hope that it would free Europe's brains and capital from the old inhibiting frontiers, but that has not happened. Tariffs have been cut but free trade is energetically thwarted by farm subsidies, state-promoted cartels and protectionist red tape. Transit delays alone, at the borders that were to have disappeared, squander billions every year. Innovation is stifled by every national's "preferential" procurement policy.

The dream of genuine integration died long ago. At France's insistence in 1965, unanimity was required on issues of "vital interest" to any

member. When the founding six became ten by the end of the 1970s, the scramble for national advantage only became more intense. Along the way, the power of the European Parliament was hollowed. Every year seems to bring new external barriers to Japanese cars or Brazilian coffee. In ever larger amounts, the EC countries dump surplus foods and undermine poorer competitors in Asia and the Americas.

With the admission of Greece in 1979 the French-led farm bloc grew in size and influence. That is why negotiating the entry of Spain and Portugal took six years, held up among other things by Greece's demand for a multibillion-dollar "Mediterranean package" in compensatory aid. The final agreement provides \$4.4 billion for Greece, France and Italy.

Still, the betrayal of the Common Market dream and the sordid haggling do not diminish the political significance of Spain and Portugal becoming full members of Western Europe. Neither was eligible until it completed its democratic revolution, a process that was begun by right-of-center regimes and completed by Socialists. They are joining a flawed association, but their entry ratifies a historic passage.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A New Hand for Duarte

The altogether admirable effect of Sunday's legislative and municipal elections in El Salvador was to put into place, in a country wracked by war and economic ruin, the full forms of democracy. From these elections two developments were worth hoping for. One was the strengthening of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democrats. This happened.

The party now clearly has its first legislative majority. The coalition led by Roberto d'Aubuisson, a man linked to unspeakable political atrocities, lost its former edge.

The second development worth hoping for was a result that gave the Salvadoran right enough reason to stay engaged in the political process but not so much as to let it keep frustrating President Duarte's major initiatives. Something like this may have happened.

How Mr. Duarte plays his new hand will tell.

In El Salvador the way is never clear, but certainly Mr. Duarte has a fresh opportunity to press the dialogue with the left that has been frozen since December. The recent success of daylong national truces called for child immu-

nization campaigns of the Pan American Health Organization and UNICEF indicates the hunger for peace that is there.

Mr. Duarte is in a position to assert more authority over the armed forces in order to further diminish the activity of the death squads and give himself more political latitude all around. He is a familiar — some would say a worn — figure. No one expects miracles from him, but he is a man of proven decency and courage. His frustrations in, for instance, redressing human rights violations and making reforms work do not come for want of trying.

His party apparently got none of the U.S. help in the elections this year that was bestowed in the presidential election last year. This has produced suggestions in some quarters that the United States is cooling to him. It does not look that way to us. The help his party received last time tarnished him. He is much the stronger for winning on his own. Before, he was a good bet for the United States, and now he is a better bet.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

An Alternative to Nimeiri?

For years now Sudan has been sinking into chaos. The hopeful plateau of the mid-1970s has been left far behind. President Nimeiri, who came to power by a military coup in 1969, has never brought himself to establish anything like a genuine democracy or to share power with any other political leader enjoying genuine mass support. He has presided over an increasingly corrupt and inefficient administration, and his economic policies — often ill-conceived and invariably ill-executed — have combined with climatic disasters to produce

widespread famine and, in many parts of the country, a breakdown of law and order.

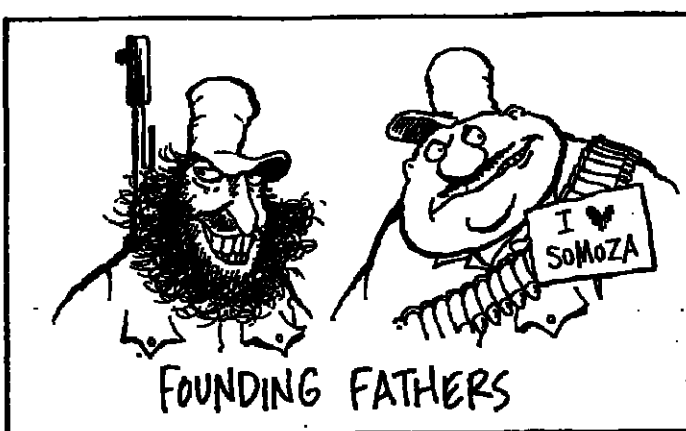
Mr. Nimeiri has for long been an embarrassing yet seemingly indispensable ally of the West faced with Colonel Qaddafi and the Soviet influence in Ethiopia. If the coalition of "anti" that Mr. Nimeiri has succeeded in creating could prove ready to become a coalition of positive support for a program of desperately needed reforms, that would be no less in the interest of the West than of the suffering Sudanese people themselves. Opportunity is there, but not yet the proof.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Senators Warm to Bath Debate
WASHINGTON — Senators using the new marble baths, Turkish, Russian or otherwise, must now be content with the attendance of a citizen of the United States unskilled in the art of removing aches or wrinkles. There are still two of this class of employees provided for at \$720 a year. The Senate has refused to pass an appropriation for a professional masseur. Senator Bristow moved to strike out the appropriation of bathroom attendants. "Why have a masseur? Why not have a valet to look after our clothes and a manicure? Why not make the appointments complete?" asked Senator Scott in fine sarcasm. "This seems to be a man to take care of the bath, not the room," put in Senator Sutherland. "I have never used them. What little bathing I do I do at home."

1935: France Returning to Alliances
PARIS — Faced with Germany's intensive rearmament, France will rely for her security on her own military measures and on "military accords" with other nations equally interested in the preservation of peace, Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin declared in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies [on April 2]. This declaration, which defines France's policy in the present international crisis as a return to the pre-war system of military alliances, was made in the course of a review of the measures being taken to ensure the security of the country in any emergency. As a means of defending the currency, M. Flandin announced that the minting of gold coins would be resumed immediately, in order that gold would be again put in circulation with the least possible delay.



Misused Words, Muddled Minds and Flawed Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Now that the Reagan administration has embarked on a global war against "terrorism," it becomes increasingly important to know what the war is against.

But instead of getting more precise, definitions are getting sloppier. My own impression was brought forcefully to my attention by readers of a recent line in this space (March 20) in which I said that Shiite "terrorists" were killing Israeli occupiers of southern Lebanon. By phone and by mail I was reminded that, unlike past PLO shelling of Israeli villages in Galilee, the Shiites are attacking the soldiers of an illegal occupying force.

The Israelis, one day after letting it be known that they were speeding up their withdrawal, embarked on raids on four villages north of the occupation line, killing 23 people, two of them CBS newsmen, and at least some of them civilians. So it went. The fact that the Shiites are not in uniform, I was told, does not make them different from the French resistance *maquis* in World War II or the early militia of America's own revolution.

"The military activities among residents of south Lebanon against Israeli military forces correspond to classic tactics of guerrilla warfare against an occupation force in one's own country," said one reader, who went on: "Guerrilla tactics dictate that because of the superior firepower and numerical advantages held by the occupying army, military resistance must not take the form of a head-on confrontation." Another asked: "If the Shiites were killing Soviets in Afghanistan, you would call them 'freedom fighters' — so why the

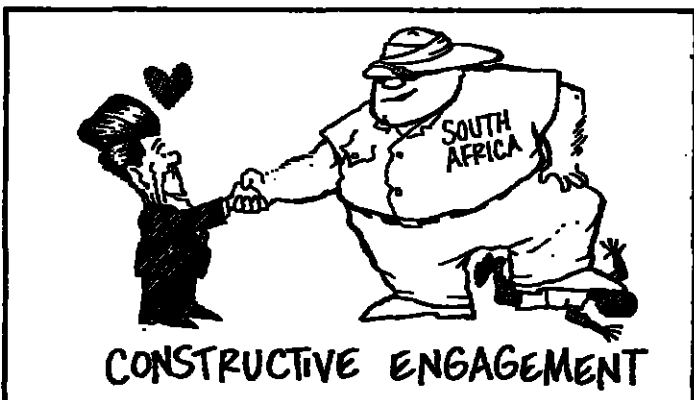
double standard where Israelis are involved?"

This was quite enough to encourage a search of definitions and case histories. Webster's starts out making it simple: "Terrorizing" means "to terrify." A speeding truck driver meets that test.

Webster went further: The "act of terrorizing" means "use of force or threats to demoralize, intimidate and subjugate [and especially] such use as a political weapon or policy." The battleship New Jersey standing off the Lebanese coast, even before it began shelling the Chuf mountains, meets that test. So does the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports or its blowing up of Nicaraguan refineries.

How about support of counter-revolutionary forces engaged, according to a flood of reliable reports, in atrocities of one sort or another involving civilians in the Nicaraguan countryside? Washington says the rebels are doing the same sort of things in El Salvador. It calls it "terrorism" in El Salvador, while the Nicaraguan "contras" are called "freedom fighters." And the reader is right, up to a point, in his Lebanon-Afghanistan analogy. The techniques of resistance are the same: If "terrorism" fits one, it fits the other.

I am perfectly aware of the distinction between techniques and purposes, and of differences in political objectives and/or ideological causes. From the standpoint of U.S. interests and policy, there are good guys and bad guys, Communists and anti-Communists, noble and ignoble aims.



Misleading Graphics Don't Serve a Fateful Debate

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Now that "star wars" and Strategic Defense Initiative

are household words, television has had to come to grips with the project. Naturally it set out to do what it does best: tell the story in pictures.

But there are no pictures of devices that do not exist, that are only a gleam in a scientist's eye. So, to make an extraordinarily abstract subject easy enough to grasp, well-briefed artists were summoned to produce animated graphics. There lies the rub.

These graphics are really cartoons. If the designs included a sassy duck and an ebullient mouse named Mickey, everybody would understand that they were fantasies. Is that understanding conveyed in blips and squirts of light packaged with pic-

tures of real people talking earnestly and real missiles being fired? There is a danger that the difficult issues and uncertainties involved in a terribly serious debate are being brushed aside, not due to bad intentions but due to good television technique.

The technique is already familiar in other contexts. It did show how spaceships orbit and approach other planets, something that was actually happening but could not be caught panoramically on film.

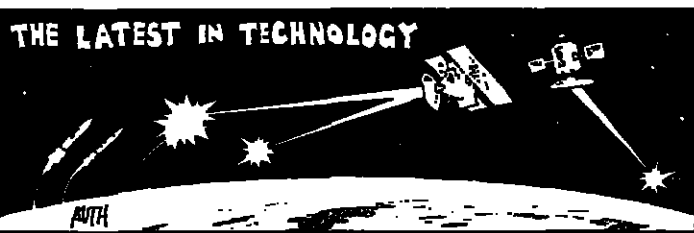
People are accustomed to video games, where the pull of a lever or the punch of a button produces the intended effect. They are used to diagrams that really represent how a

computer or a washing machine will work. "Star wars" graphics send a "subliminal message" that this system, too, is sure to work; that since people can make the designs, then they can build the things. It appears to be only a matter of time and money.

The assumption is encouraged by President Reagan, who has made anti-missile defense efforts a top priority of his second term. A vast scientific and strategic question mark is being turned into a political litmus test: Are you a Reaganist or not?

But television's job is not to promote an administration scheme. Its job is to explain it. In the race to provide simple and accessible information, the networks risk misleading the public and grossly distorting the controversy. It is a dilemma. They have to have some illustration because that is their business, but by putting elaborate notions into clear drawings they imply that the fantasy is virtual fact. An important matter of responsibility is involved here.

It is hard to fathom why Mr. Reagan is fired with such driving enthusi-



Helping American Industry Compete

By John A. Young

PALO ALTO, California — Last year the United States had a trade deficit in electronics. In fact, its deficit with Japan in electronics was larger than for cars. Since 1965

America has lost world market share in seven out of 10 technology-intensive industries. U.S. leadership in technology and the standard of living it has made possible face relentless pressures from abroad.

Thus there is compelling evidence that America's ability to compete in the world marketplace is eroding. The erosion of the lead in technology markets is the latest manifestation of a common challenge faced by industries throughout the United States. Americans are faced with the increasing interdependence of the world economy, the easy flow of technology across national borders and the rise of strong new competitors such as Japan and the newly industrializing nations of the Pacific rim.

The United States now does more trade in that arena than with all of Europe. These new competitors are aggressively mobilizing technology, capital and human resources. The result has been products that are often more attractive, in cost and quality, than America's.

There is no single action, no simple solution that can reverse the decline in competitiveness. That is the conclusion of the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness, 30 leaders from industry, labor, government and academia with whom I served as chairman.

Our study convinced us that America's ability to compete is affected by many factors — technology, capital, human resources and the rules of international trade.

Decision makers in both government and business should take responsibility in strengthening the national ability to compete. As Americans look for answers, however, they must recognize that government cannot legislate success.

European initiatives have shown that direct government intervention and support cannot make a product commercially successful.

Legislators and bureaucrats cannot predict what technologies show promise or what products consumers are likely to prefer. But government does play an important role in creating an environment that fosters technological innovation and its successful commercialization.

To improve industry's ability to compete, public policy should:

- Encourage private-sector research and development through tax incentives, which are preferable to direct government funding because they allow the market to determine where funds are spent.

- Better manage federally funded, non-military research and development, which is an \$18-billion annual federal investment from which America reaps insufficient commercial advantage.

- Protect the results of innovation from counterfeiting and other forms of misappropriation.

- Reduce the federal budget deficit and thus lower the cost of capital to U.S. firms, which experience costs at least twice as high as those of Japanese competitors.

- Pursue stable monetary policy that reduces the cost of capital and encourages American managers to take on long-term investments.

- Restructure the tax code to stimulate productive investments and reduce the wide differences in effective tax rates from industry to industry, a variation that works against U.S. manufacturing and technology-intensive industries.

- Improve the ability of schools and universities to provide graduates in the needed numbers and skills and to prepare the work force to respond to change.

- Change laws that hinder the

ability to compete in world markets, including antitrust measures, export controls and a fragmented trade policymaking apparatus.

- Include trade in investments and services under GATT, and broaden GATT's provisions on agriculture and state-owned industries. Find ways to respond when countries distort world markets by targeting an industry for development and export promotion.

But it is important to remember that the final responsibility for being competitive rests with the private sector. Among the steps American industry must take to improve its competitive performance are to:

- Recognize that lower costs or better quality are the fundamentals that will determine success in world markets, and that the best way to reduce costs is to focus on improving quality.

- More aggressively pursue information on international markets, competitors and opportunities for selling abroad.

- Focus more on manufacturing technology and management.

- Collaborate with other companies and with universities in research and development efforts.

- Create a sense of shared purpose among all members of a firm by increased use of employee incentives such as stock-purchase plans and profit sharing.

The standard of living that Americans enjoy has to be earned; the world market does not bestow it as a right. The United States must improve its ability to compete in world markets. The new reality of global competition requires a new vision and a new resolve.

The writer, president and chief executive of Hewlett-Packard Company, was chairman of the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness, which submitted its final report in January. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Terror in Lebanon
Regarding "Israel in Lebanon: America's Interests Were Beside the Point" (March 20) by Philip Geyelin:

What would Mr. Geyelin do if foreign soldiers blew up his home, carried off his sons and shot at his wife and children? Would he stand by and watch Israeli terrorism against Moslem civilians in Lebanon?

ABDULLAH ABU MUHAMED, Jeddah.

Double-Talk in Greece?
Regarding "Greece First" Papandreou Provokes a Showdown" (March 26) by L.S. Stavrianos:

This commentary begs a question. Does being an ally of America mean being a pawn? The writer cites Greek history as justifying Prime Minister Papandreou's policies. But other U.S. allies have national interests that they protect through alliance. Why is Greece the exception?

N. CUTIS, Athens.

Some Live to Remember
Columnist Tom Wicker (March 27) quotes President Reagan as saying: "The German people have very few alive that remember even the war, and certainly none of them who were adults and participating. . . . There are plenty of Americans, Britons, Canadians and French who were about 20 years old in 1944 and are now in their early sixties. I can remember coming up against the Hitlerjugend, some of whom were only 15. What did Mr. Reagan do in the war?"

N.A. HAYMAN, Paris.

Should They Keep Bad Company?

By William Safire

SAN DIEGO — Ever since Governor Thomas Dewey made a deal with the jailed Mafia boss Lucky Luciano to protect the port of New York from sabotage in World War II, a question has haunted lawmakers: When does national security take precedence over law enforcement?

Take the case of Miguel Nasser Haro, former chief of the Directorate of Federal Security, Mexico's corrupt national police. Three years ago a grand jury in San Diego wanted to indict him for masterminding a vast car-theft ring in California.

When Jon Sanderfer, a reporter for The San Diego Union, found out that the indictment was being blocked by the Justice Department in Washington, the U.S. attorney, William Kennedy, confirmed that the CIA had described Mr. Nasser Haro as "its most important source in Mexico and Central America." It was reported that the Mexican had arrested and returned a Soviet spy and had wiretapped the El Salvador guerrilla headquarters in Mexico City.

In Washington, the Justice Department went through the roof, firing Mr. Kennedy for confirming the story. Feeling secure in his Justice-CIA protection, the macho police chief came to California to file a libel suit and hold a news conference; that was just a bit thick, and the criminal division in Washington sent word to permit the indictment, since the intelligence source was blown anyhow.

Mr. Nasser Haro was arraigned and bail was set at \$250,000. A messenger soon arrived with the cash in a suitcase. The Mexican skipped bail and is a fugitive, with Mexico not about to aid in his capture.

It turns out, however, that Mr. Nasser Haro's police force was also deeply involved in the narcotics trade. When the Mexican arrested a huge drug warehouse in Chihuahua, the guards arrested were from the Directorate of Federal Security.

The anger of drug bosses at this and other intrusions into their business probably led to the recent murder of an investigator for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Now that Washington is pressuring Mexico to clean up its law enforcement, the questions arise: Was the U.S. government wise to block the indictment of a suspected high-level crook in the first place? Since he was likely to flee after he was finally indicted, why was no major effort made to deny bail? Why was the Justice Department's main concern the truthful U.S. prosecutor rather than the suspected lawbreaker?

The CIA tells me the story has been misreported. It says it exerted absolutely no pressure on the Justice Department to protect Mr. Nasser Haro and merely responded properly to a legitimate query from the criminal division. Mark Richard, an old pro at the division, confirms the CIA account and explains that the indictment was originally blocked because the department wanted to be sure that no "graymail" — threats to expose national secrets — would be used in the defense. To make that determination, delays were required.

That is possible; others say that visits by Ernest Mayersfeld, then deputy general counsel of the CIA, to Rudolph Giuliani, then associate attorney general, took the heat off the valuable suspect and later, as part of the no-leaks hysteria, turned it on the prosecutor. I do not know enough to judge where the truth lies.

I do know this: If you lie down with dogs, you get up with fleas. No realist can deny that sometimes it may be necessary, in the national interest, to do intelligence business with thieves and thugs, but more often than not such "equities" (formerly "assets") turn out to be liabilities.

In light of the increased drug traffic across the Rio Grande, and with U.S. enforcement officials incensed at the lax investigation by Mexican police of the murder of a U.S. agent, both U.S. lawmen and their spooks surely wish they had decided to press for the indictment of the corrupt cop, even if his capture was unlikely. The principle of the thing was important.

A ray of light: Under pressure from Washington, the government of Taiwan indicted one of its top intelligence officials for the murder in America of the writer Henry Lin.

Taiwanese intelligence is more valuable than ever to the United States, now that Moscow has begun to court Beijing. The U.S. demand that the criminal be brought to justice, no matter how helpful he may have been, shows a good regard for putting first values first. For that, perhaps we can thank the springing of Miguel Nasser Haro.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Terror in Lebanon

Regarding "Israel in Lebanon: America's Interests Were Beside the Point" (March 20) by Philip Geyelin:

What would Mr. Geyelin do if foreign soldiers blew up his home, carried off his sons and shot at his wife and children? Would he stand by and watch Israeli terrorism against Moslem civilians in Lebanon?

ABDULLAH ABU MUHAMED, Jeddah.

Double-Talk in Greece?

Regarding "Greece First" Papandreou Provokes a Showdown" (March 26) by L.S. Stavrianos:

This commentary begs a question. Does being an ally of America mean being a pawn? The writer cites Greek history as justifying Prime Minister Papandreou's policies. But other U.S. allies have national interests that they protect through alliance. Why is Greece the exception?

N. CUTIS, Athens.

Some Live to Remember

Columnist Tom Wicker (March 27) quotes President Reagan as saying:

"The German people have very few alive that remember even the war, and certainly none of them who were adults and participating. . . . There are plenty of Americans, Britons, Canadians and French who were about 20 years old in 1944 and are now in their early sixties. I can remember coming up against the Hitlerjugend, some of whom were only 15. What did Mr. Reagan do in the war?"

N.A. HAYMAN, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1982-1983

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Deputy Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISON
Deputy Editor: ROLF D. KRANFELD

Deputy Publisher: Associate Publisher: Director of Operations: Director of Advertising: Director of Circulation: Director of Finance: Director of Legal Affairs: Director of Public Relations: Director of Special Projects: Director of Training: Director of Information Systems: Director of Facilities: Director of Security: Director of Compliance: Director of Environmental Affairs: Director of Community Relations: Director of Corporate Social Responsibility: Director of Diversity and Inclusion: Director of Employee Relations: Director of Health, Safety and Environment: Director of Quality Management: Director of Risk Management: Director of Sustainability: Director of Ethics and Governance: Director of Legal and Regulatory Affairs: Director of Intellectual Property: Director of Information Technology: Director of Human Resources: Director of Finance and Accounting: Director of Operations and Logistics: Director of Sales and Marketing: Director of Customer Service: Director of Product Development: Director of Research and Development: Director of Innovation: Director of Strategic Planning: Director of Business Development: Director of Partnerships: Director of Mergers and Acquisitions: Director of Corporate Development: Director of Investor Relations: Director of Public Policy: Director of Government Relations: Director of Lobbying: Director of Advocacy: Director of Public Affairs: Director of Media Relations: Director of Crisis Management: Director of Emergency Response: Director of Disaster Relief: Director of Philanthropy: Director of Social Impact: Director of Environmental Stewardship: Director of Community Development: Director of Social Enterprise: Director of Impact Investing: Director of Sustainable Finance: Director of Responsible Investment: Director of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Reporting: Director of Sustainability Reporting: Director of Carbon Footprint Management: Director of Water Stewardship: Director of Waste Management: Director of Circular Economy: Director of Regenerative Business: Director of Net Zero Emissions: Director of Climate Change Mitigation: Director of Climate Change Adaptation: Director of Biodiversity Conservation: Director of Ecosystem Restoration: Director of Nature-Based Solutions: Director of Green Building: Director of Sustainable Procurement: Director of Sustainable Supply Chain Management: Director of Sustainable Packaging: Director of Sustainable Transportation: Director of Sustainable Energy: Director of Sustainable Water: Director of Sustainable Food and Agriculture: Director of Sustainable Fashion: Director of Sustainable Beauty: Director of Sustainable Consumer Goods: Director of Sustainable Services: Director of Sustainable Real Estate: Director of Sustainable Infrastructure: Director of Sustainable Urban Development: Director of Sustainable Mobility: Director of Sustainable Healthcare: Director of Sustainable Education: Director of Sustainable Culture and Arts: Director of Sustainable Sports and Recreation: Director of Sustainable Tourism: Director of Sustainable Hospitality: Director of Sustainable Retail: Director of Sustainable E-commerce: Director of Sustainable Digital Marketing: Director of Sustainable Data Privacy: Director of Sustainable Cybersecurity: Director of Sustainable Artificial Intelligence: Director of Sustainable Blockchain: Director of Sustainable Quantum Computing: Director of Sustainable Space Exploration: Director of Sustainable Aerospace: Director of Sustainable Defense: Director of Sustainable Intelligence: Director of Sustainable Cyber Operations: Director of Sustainable Information Warfare: Director of Sustainable Cyber Espionage: Director of Sustainable Cyber Sabotage: Director of Sustainable Cyber Terrorism: Director of Sustainable Cyber Crime: Director of Sustainable Cyber Fraud: Director of Sustainable Cyber Harassment: Director of Sustainable Cyber Stalking: Director of Sustainable Cyber Bullying: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse: Director of Sustainable Cyber Exploitation: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Trust: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Power: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Authority: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Influence: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Reputation: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Credibility: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Expertise: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Knowledge: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Information: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Data: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Resources: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Assets: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Capabilities: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Strengths: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Weaknesses: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Vulnerabilities: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Flaws: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Deficiencies: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Shortcomings: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Failures: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Mistakes: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Errors: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Omissions: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Commission: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Negligence: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Neglect: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Duty: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Responsibility: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Accountability: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Authority: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Power: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Influence: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Reputation: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Credibility: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Expertise: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Knowledge: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Information: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Data: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Resources: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Assets: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Capabilities: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Strengths: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Weaknesses: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Vulnerabilities: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Flaws: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Deficiencies: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Shortcomings: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Failures: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Mistakes: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Errors: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Omissions: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Commission: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Negligence: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Neglect: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Duty: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Responsibility: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Accountability: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Authority: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Power: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Influence: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Reputation: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Credibility: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Expertise: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Knowledge: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Information: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Data: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Resources: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Assets: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Capabilities: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Strengths: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Weaknesses: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Vulnerabilities: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Flaws: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Deficiencies: Director of Sustainable Cyber Abuse of Dereliction of Dereliction of Shortcomings:

ould They
ep Bad
mpany?

William Safire

EGO — Ever since George
omas Dewey made a de-
fect the port of New York
is haunted by the specter of
nal security. When the
law enforcement take over
case of Miguel Nolasco
er chief of the Directorate
Security, Mexico's counter-
intelligence agency, in San Diego
for masterminding a plot
ing in California.

Stander, a reporter for
go Union, found out the
cat was being blacked out
Department in Washington
rmed that the CIA had
Mr. Nolasco. Haro was a
tant source in Mexico.

It was reported that
Soviet spy and had been
El Salvador's government
s in Mexico City.

ington, the Justice Depart-
through the roof, first
ly for confirming the in-
secure in his Justice De-
the macho police chief
ifornia to file a federal
ews conference, that he
ck, and the criminal in-
ington sent word of de-
ciment, since the mid-
was blown away.

ar Haro was arrested
set at \$250,000. A re-
arrived with the case.
e Mexican shipped he
gative, with Mexico
in his capture.

ut, however, that the
s police force was dis-
lived in the narrow
the Mexican army
warehouses in Chi-
was arrested were in-
te of Federal Security
of drug bosses at de-
trusions into their
y led to the recent in-
vestigator for the U.S.
ment Administration.

Washington is pre-
to clean up its law
e questions arise. We
ernment was to thin
at of a suspected
the first place? Since
flee after he was
y was no more
y bail? Why was
ment's main
U.S. prosecutor
ected lawbreaker?

tells me the story is
ried. It says it can
pressure on the
to protect Mr. Sa-
ely responded
a query from the
Mark Richard, as
sion, confirms the
explains that the
inally blocked
nt wanted to be
mail" — threat
secrets — would
efense. To make
delays were re-
sible; others say
est. Mayfield, no
counsel of the CIA
ano, then associa-
took the heat off
et and later, as
steria, turned it
o not know enough
e truth lies.

this: If you be
get up with them.
ny that sometimes
sary, in the annual
intelligence busi-
d things, but more
ch "equities" (some
n out to be
e increased drug
io Grande, and
ant officials moni-
stigation by Mexico
order of U.S. ag-
nen and their
had decided to
nt of the corrup-
ure was unlikely
thing was impor-
ght. Under pres-
in, the government
l one of its top
for the murder
writer Henry La-
intelligence is
ever to the
t Moscow has
2. The U.S. de-
al be brought to
how helpful he
as a good regard
lues first. For
thank the spring
ur Haro.

York Times

ITOR

union in any coun-
into accepting
nts that it oppo-
y of violent
those commu-
be worth of
d at that price
country in a
pt the same

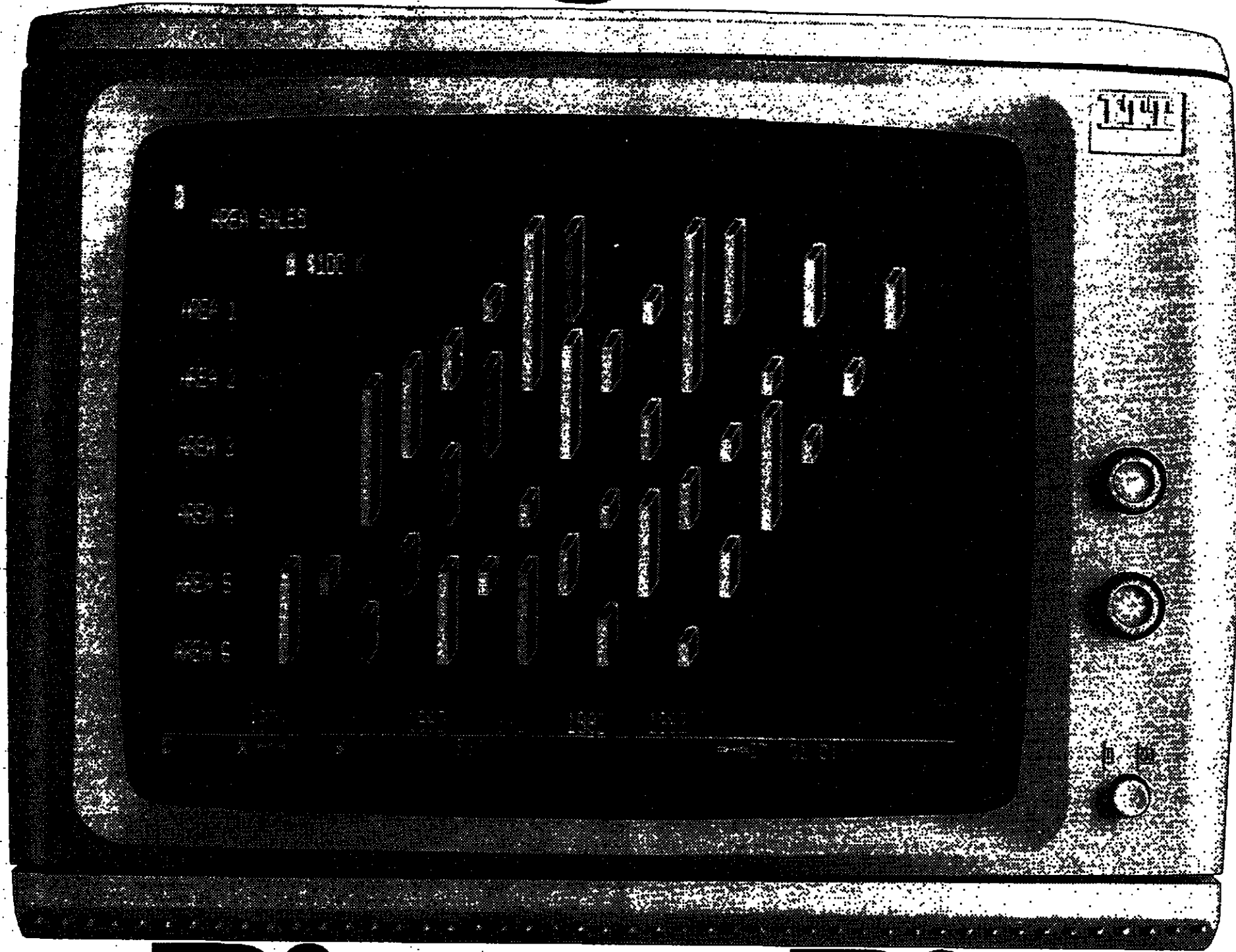
H. BATT
Istanbul

o Remember

a Wicker (March)
Reagan as
ple have very
ber even the
e of them who
These
spating. Britons
icans. Britons
ch who were
444 and are
s. I can
it the Hitler
are only 15
lo in the war

N.A. HAYMAN
Paris

The Big Picture.



The Bigger Picture.

The big picture, above, is displayed on the ITT 9236 color display terminal.

Which lets one organize business data in big, colorful, easy-to-read graphics.

But the ITT 9236 is only part of the picture. The bigger picture is the whole 9000 series of display terminal products from ITT.

This family of products includes everything from display terminals

and printers, to our ITT XTRA™ Personal Computer.

It includes something else: a

variety of highly sophisticated technologies.

And that's the point we're trying to make, really.

At ITT more and more of what

we're doing today involves companies in high technology, or other growing fields.

In fact, as a matter of corporate strategy, we're concentrating our resources on such businesses.

The result is a very different ITT. But it's one for which we see unusual opportunities — and rewards —

opening up. If you get the picture.

ITT

It's a different world today.

ITT European Headquarters, Avenue Louise 480, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

By Myra MacPherson
Washington Post Service



But it is the Regan style rather than his views, or lack of them, that creates the controversy. He ruled Merrill Lynch with an iron hand and has a reputation for tyrannically chewing out subordinates. "I saw him treat men on the assistant secretary level in a very demeaning way," a

The irony is that Mr. Regan himself, as a young man on Wall Street, was not unlike Mr. Shammon and Mr. Downey when it came to questioning his elders. "That's the brashest

Although angered by negative views of him in Washington, Mr. Regan said it does not really bother him, any more than it did when he was on Wall Street. "What I believe in is what I fight for."

His wife added, "I guess that's why some

to pronounce it Ray-gan or Ree-gan. A friend walking his dogs says he knows it's Ray-gan, at which point Mr. Boone thanks him and says "Oh, and what kind of dogs are those?" The reply: "Bagles."

Mr. Regan's wife entered the room. "Oh is

Does combat make the battles of the corporate board room and Washington seem slight?

"Let's put it this way," he said. "It conditions you for it. Having gone through combat, you're not afraid of very much."

By Paul Dean
Los Angeles Times Service

He recalled of the vets that "I had a great deal of identification and compassion with their

were hugged to chairs. When Mr. Sgroi paused between sentences, the big hall was silent as a chapel.

"To get it into the textbooks," he said, "to make it part of the community, to get it registered someplace and to file it away."

* Due to the Easter holidays in many countries, Personal Investing will appear on Tuesday instead of Monday this month.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Disney Group ESM to Seek to Recover \$50 Million To Acquire Central Soya

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

MIAMI — American Savings & Loan Association of Miami has estimated that its transactions with the failed ESM Government Securities Inc. will cost it more than \$55 million in losses, after taxes. But that may not be the final bill.

In response to a question Monday, Thomas Tew, ESM's bankruptcy trustee, indicated he would seek to recover about \$50 million that American managed to withdraw before ESM's collapse.

Mr. Tew suggested that he would file a lawsuit. American has said it was aware of the trustee's intentions and is prepared to defend itself.

Mr. Tew said he would seek the return of the money on grounds that American enjoyed status as an ESM "insider" and therefore had

preferred treatment over other creditors in being able to withdraw some of its money.

It was an insider, he added, because Ronald Ewton, ESM's chairman, sat on American's board, and because of the connections between ESM and Marvin L. Warner, who once was chairman and in control of American.

Asked about such a suit, Shepard Road, 78, the founder of American who still sits on its executive committee, said Monday that American had already planned that it would defend itself on grounds it was not, in fact, an insider.

"Those individuals may have been, but in no way was this institution an insider," he insisted.

ESM was put into bankruptcy proceedings last week under Chapter 7 of the federal bankruptcy code. It had been under a court-

appointed receivership since March 4, when it was closed by court order, and faced fraud charges by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Tew, the receiver, was appointed interim trustee.

One of the critical factors in the decision to move to a bankruptcy proceeding, according to the lawyers involved, was what sort of action would produce the most assets for ESM, to be eventually divided among its creditors.

Bankruptcy was chosen because it provides that, under certain conditions, the trustee can return to previous transactions between ESM and its customers and reclaim some of the assets, Mr. Tew said.

ESM's failure led to the temporary closing last month of 70 privately insured Ohio savings-and-loan associations and disrupted foreign-exchange markets.

Buyer Reported For Home State

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — A buyer has been found for Home State Savings Bank, whose closing last month sparked a statewide crisis, Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio announced Tuesday.

After meeting privately with several depositors, representatives of about 400 who had marched on the statehouse, Mr. Celeste announced that an out-of-state banking institution had offered to buy Home State.

Mr. Celeste refused to identify the buyer but said, "It's not Citicorp," referring to the New York-based bank that was reportedly interested in Home State. He said he would hold the out-of-state offer until Wednesday to give Ohio banks a chance to match or exceed it.

Unocal Sues Pickens Group And Increases Its Dividend

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Unocal Corp. says it is suing T. Boone Pickens, the Texas oilman, and his partners for alleged violations of federal securities laws, seeking to force the investor group to give up its holdings in the international oil company.

In another announcement, Unocal said Monday that it was raising its dividend by 5 cents a share, or 20 percent. Holders of common stock as of the close of business April 12 will receive the new 30-cent-a-share payment on May 10.

Unocal said Monday that its suit, filed in U.S. District Court, alleged that Mr. Pickens, the chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., and his partners violated U.S. securities laws in buying Unocal stock.

The suit contends that Mr. Pickens' group falsely said that it was purchasing Unocal stock for investment purposes. Last week, in disclosing that it had raised its interest in the company from 9.7 percent to 13.6 percent of the shares, the group said for the first time that it was considering a takeover bid.

The suit also alleged that Mr. Pickens' group violated a lending agreement and with violating terms of a 1984 court injunction barring Mesa Petroleum and its partners with violating disclosure provisions of securities laws.

Unocal said it asked the court to bar Mr. Pickens' group from voting any of its shares or soliciting the votes of other shareholders. It also asked that the partnership be ordered to dispose of the stock.

Unocal shares closed at \$49.875 on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, off 50 cents.

Robins Sets Up Dalkon Reserve

The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Virginia — A.H. Robins Co., which faces hundreds of lawsuits claiming injuries from its Dalkon Shield birth control device, said Tuesday it had set aside a \$615-million reserve to cover claims.

The reserve, charged against 1984 earnings, resulted in a loss of \$461.6 million. Operating earnings for the year rose 21 percent from a year earlier, to \$128 million, while sales rose 12 percent, to \$631.8 million.

As of last Dec. 31, about 3,800 claims were pending against the company in federal and state courts in the United States. The company had disposed by that date of about 8,300 claims, paying out \$314.6 million. Since Jan. 1, about 900 suits have been filed. The company sold about 2.9 million of the devices from 1971 to 1974.

COMPANY NOTES

Alex Harvey Industries told the New Zealand Stock Exchange that it will recommend to shareholders that they accept a takeover bid from Carter Holt Holdings.

Blue Circle Industries PLC, London, has agreed in principle to buy Atlantic Cement Co., a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corp. of the United States, for \$145 million in cash. The price will be paid on completion.

Comerica Inc., a bank holding company in Detroit, has filed with the Federal Reserve Board to buy Michigan National Corp., a bank holding company in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. The new company would rank among the top 25 financial banking institutions in the United States.

Eastman Kodak's proposed \$175-million acquisition of Verbatim Corp. will be studied by the antitrust division of the U.S. Justice Department. Spokesmen for

both companies said the request is routine and is not expected to affect the merger.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. said its Netherlands-Cities Service unit sold its one-third interest in Clam Petroleum Co. to Marathon Petroleum Partnership, a Texas general partnership, for about \$90 million.

Pennsylvania & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said it had agreed to sell a 50-percent stake in its liquefied petroleum gas and chemical-gas ocean transportation business to Overseas Shipping Group for \$35 million.

Protea Assurance Co. said it will acquire 100 percent of the issued share capital of Phoenix Prudential Assurance of South Africa from the Sun Alliance Group for 1.75 million new Protea ordinary shares.

Value of the stock, which will create one of South Africa's biggest insurers, was not disclosed.

Lyon Bourse Buoyed by U.S. Money, New Listings

(Continued from Page 11)

rel, CCMC's president, in a recent interview.

Mr. Michaux noted in a recent interview that the brisk trading on the exchange reflected a changing mood in the region, and the nation as a whole. "Trading reflecting new confidence in the economy, could grow even more in the months ahead, particularly if the government becomes more liberal in supporting business growth," he said. "We expect a better year in 1985."

U.S. institutional investors have shown interest in the Bourse here, and last year alone bought shares valued at about 100 million francs, exchange officials said.

Much of the American interest appears to have sprung from an investment seminar sponsored jointly last October by Merrill

Lynch & Co., the U.S. financial-services company, and Société Lyonnaise de Banque. The event drew about 25 important investors, including mutual and pension funds and insurance companies from New York, Boston and Chicago.

"Much of the new activity on our Bourse stems from the American interest, and we expect there will be more," said Louis Tannenberg, who directs the bank's relations with the Bourse and the news media.

But there are also formidable obstacles to expansion of the Bourse, which is in turn partly related to the capacity of all French companies to grow. That cautionary note was struck by Emile Veron, who in 1977 became the first Lyon business leader in about 10 years to list his company on the exchange.

company with about 3,000 employees," he said, blaming government restrictions and regulations.

Some businessmen here shun the Bourse altogether, at least for the time being. "We are solicited regularly, particularly for the second market, but I would prefer going on as we are," said Bernard Brocher, who owns a small company specialized in making synthetic textile materials, which generates about 90 million francs in sales annually.

company with about 3,000 employees," he said, blaming government restrictions and regulations.

Some businessmen here shun the Bourse altogether, at least for the time being. "We are solicited regularly, particularly for the second market, but I would prefer going on as we are," said Bernard Brocher, who owns a small company specialized in making synthetic textile materials, which generates about 90 million francs in sales annually.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

From	May	Aug.	Nov.
300	1029.25	1035.00	1040.00
350	1030.00	1035.75	1040.75
400	1030.75	1036.50	1041.50
450	1031.50	1037.25	1042.25
500	1032.25	1038.00	1043.00
550	1033.00	1038.75	1043.75
600	1033.75	1039.50	1044.50
650	1034.50	1040.25	1045.25
700	1035.25	1041.00	1046.00
750	1036.00	1041.75	1046.75
800	1036.75	1042.50	1047.50
850	1037.50	1043.25	1048.25
900	1038.25	1044.00	1049.00
950	1039.00	1044.75	1049.75
1000	1039.75	1045.50	1050.50

Gold 3000-3400

Valuers White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Saint-Elie
1201 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 62 51 - Telex 28 385

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
2 April 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on home prices. The following table contains the net asset value of the funds as of the close of business on the date indicated. (a) - daily; (b) - weekly; (c) - bi-monthly; (d) - quarterly; (e) - annually.

ALMA MANAGEMENT	ALMA MANAGEMENT
(a) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(b) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(c) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(d) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(e) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(f) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(g) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(h) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(i) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(j) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(k) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(l) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(m) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(n) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(o) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(p) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(q) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(r) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(s) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(t) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(u) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(v) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(w) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(x) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(y) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(z) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45

Profit Slips At Dresdner

(Continued from Page 11)

with the growing number of insolvencies among small and middle-sized companies at home, the need to keep risk provisions at a high level in 1985 remains.

Dresdner's finance director, Wolfgang Lech, said that provisions for foreign lending alone had doubled, to over 1 billion DM from a year earlier.

Juergen Sarrazin, board member in charge of Latin America credit, said 350 million DM was allocated to cover risks of its subsidiary, Deutsche-Suedamerikanische Bank AG. The Hamburg-based bank has considerable exposure to Latin American debt. Mr. Sarrazin said Dresdner Bank last year provided 335 million DM in so-called "fresh money" credit to aid re-scheduling efforts.

Brazil's Exports Falling From Record '84 Levels

(Continued from Page 11)

ing talks on restructuring its debt with its New York-based Advisory Committee, which represents 600 creditor banks and financial institutions holding Brazilian debt.

The negotiations were suspended in late January after the IMF refused to condone overstepping by the outgoing government, but they should resume once the IMF approves the new administration's money-supply and deficit targets.

Meanwhile, the negotiating environment has been altered by the dip in Brazil's exports. The two sides had come close to agreement on rescheduling \$45.3 billion of commercial debt coming due between 1985 and 1991, with Brazil pointing out that its record 1984 trade surplus eliminated the need for "new money" this year.

In the short term, Brazil could tap its reserves to cover the gap between its trade surplus and the \$12 billion or so required to meet interest payments this year. Further, it could encourage imports in areas where "import substitution" by local producers is still possible.

A tight lid on imports has been a key element in keeping the trade surplus high. Imports fell last year by \$1.5 billion, to \$13.9 billion (after a record \$22.9 billion in 1980). But the real thrust of the trade surplus has come from exports, which jumped from \$21.9 billion in 1983 to \$27 billion in 1984.

Brazil's exporters have proved to be tough, dynamic and imagina-

CORRESPONDENT BANKING IN THE FINEST ROYAL TRADITION

A commitment to mutually rewarding correspondent banking.

Consolidated assets of some DM 100 billion.

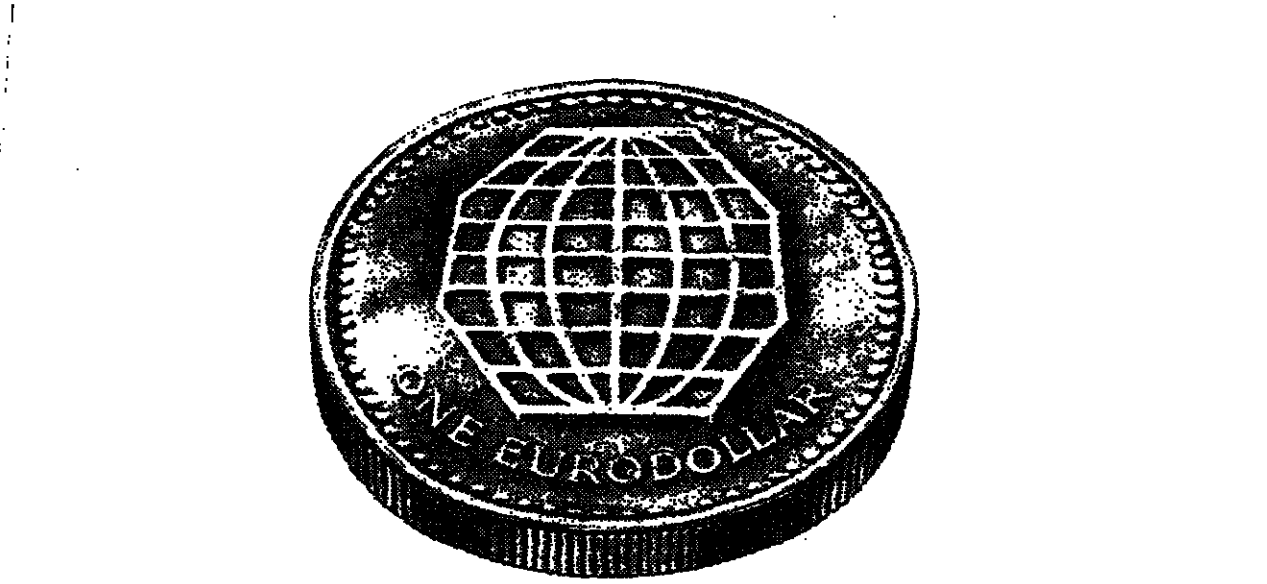
Headquartered in Munich, the hub of Bavaria's growing technology-based economy.

Southern Germany's most extensive branch network.



Head Office: Theatinerstrasse 11, D-8000 Munich 2
Tel.: (089) 23 66-1, Tx: 5 286 525-27

OPTIONS ON EURODOLLAR FUTURES



THE BUCK STARTS HERE.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's most successful futures and options market, announces yet another way to manage business risk more effectively—Options on Eurodollar Futures.

The CME's underlying futures contract in Eurodollars, introduced on its International Monetary Market (IMM) in 1981, quickly became the most active short-term interest rate contract offered by any exchange. In fact, current trading volume has averaged more than 40,000 contracts per day, representing an underlying value of \$40 billion.

Now that Eurodollar futures and options are trading side-by-side, liquidity in both markets will be enhanced and, in addition, their comparative values can be assessed.

Leading banks, institutions and government dealers can now also use Eurodollar options as an integral part of their interest rate dealing operations. Options enable them to provide attractive and innovative services to their customers, resulting in increased fee income opportunities.

Corporate treasurers can use Eurodollar options as "insurance policies" against future interest rate fluctuations in their borrowing and investment needs. Additionally, they can employ these options to enhance investment yields or reduce borrowing costs.

Eurodollar options, in becoming a part of the CME's already-impressive range of interest rate products, now give bankers, dealers and corporations even greater flexibility in managing rate uncertainty.

For a free copy of "Options on Eurodollar Futures: An Introduction," write to or telephone Keith Woodbridge at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 27 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AN. Telephone (01) 920 0722.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE
International Monetary Market - Index and Option Market
FUTURES AND OPTIONS WORLDWIDE
27 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AN 01-920 0722
30 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606
312/930-1000
67 Wall Street, New York 10005 212/363-7000

Williams & Glyn's Bank Cuts Base Rate to 13%

Reuters

LONDON — Williams & Glyn's Bank PLC said it was cutting its base rate to 13 percent from 13 1/2 percent, effective Tuesday. Interest on seven-day deposits goes to 10 percent from 10 1/2.

The bank's base rate is now in line with National Westminster Bank PLC, Lloyds Bank PLC and Royal Bank of Scotland PLC. Barclays Bank PLC and Midland Bank PLC stay with 13 1/2-percent base rates. The Bank of Scotland recently cut its base rate to 13 1/2 percent from 13 3/4.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

YOUR GERMAN ADDRESS AT A WORLD FAMOUS LOCATION

DUESSELDORF KOENIGSALLEE

Our office service center offers mailbox, message switching and communication (telephone, telex, telefax) services at reasonable rates. Top standard equipped offices including conference room and multilingual secretarial services are available on an hourly, daily, weekly or monthly basis. Our professional staff may advise you on all legal and tax matters.

P & S
Koenigsallee 68, D-4000 Duesseldorf 1, Telephone: Germany 211-325078
Telex 8586 484 ppp d - Telefax Germany 211-323578

TRANS CONTAINER MARKETING A.G.

The world's leading container management company.

GELLERTSTRASSE 18 4052 BASEL, SWITZERLAND
TEL: 42 23 77, TELEX: 64446

Speak a language

THE ONLY OF A KIND

Learn to speak a language in 30 days. No previous knowledge necessary. Learn to speak a language in 30 days. No previous knowledge necessary. Learn to speak a language in 30 days. No previous knowledge necessary.

FOR SALE: FRENCH VINEYARD

Located 15 km from Bourges (Cher, France) close to the most famous vineyard known in the world. **SANCERRE QUINCY VINEYARD** (guaranteed vintage) spread out on 40 ha, and producing 125,000 bottles in 1985, a bottle 24 FFs.

Sold for 4,000,000 FFs.

Write to: **M. BROW, CLOS DE L'EPINAY 37210 VOUVRAY**

Continuation of International Funds table from previous page.

ALMA MANAGEMENT	ALMA MANAGEMENT
(a) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(b) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(c) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(d) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(e) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(f) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(g) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(h) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(i) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(j) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(k) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(l) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(m) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(n) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(o) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(p) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(q) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(r) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(s) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(t) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(u) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(v) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(w) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(x) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(y) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45
(z) ALMA Trust Fund	\$12.45

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83																	

Jeffie L. S.

(Continued on Page 15)

Amro
To H
By I
International
LONDON
terdam Bank
second-larg
regional man
for and Lon
expansion
The new of
Amro New
Amro J.
Prins vice
office, H
New York
group has
Central
Churc
nior vice
geles offi
Chase h
where h
charge
With
office in
has for
States.
Niss
ond-lar
pointed
Bern
succee
succee
will be
which
fabiars
matia, s
become
preside
pres. N
Kame
former

0

[illegible][illegible]

RJ Fdn
ZLI Co
CPM S
Rudkys
Sawyer T
Sawyer &
Sawyer &
Sawyer &
Sawyer &
Sawyer &
Sawyer &
Sawyer &

[illegible]

Flora

Trainer/Flight:
- Allied Irish VS
- Allied Irish
- Allied Irish
- Arch-Bishop
- Atlantic
- Ben Naze Lower

[illegible]

DUE BY
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF
OFFICE OF

On File at:
24 West Main St.
Burlington, Ontario
Canada
Burlington, Ontario
Canada

SPORTS

Villanova Wins NCAA Title in 66-64 Upset

Wildcats, on 79 Percent Shooting, Deny Georgetown's Bid to Retain Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — The dynasty talk will have to wait for another time and another team.

Georgetown defended its National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball title here Monday night about as well as any champion could, but Villanova was better, by 66-64. The Wildcats' stunning upset of the Hoyas was one of the best-played and most evenly contested games the sport has seen.

With an NCAA tournament record 79 percent shooting from the field, Villanova also made 10 straight free throws before missing two in the final minute; it then held on to spoil Georgetown's hope of becoming the first back-to-back title since UCLA in 1972-73.

Villanova, with masterful work by almost every player and Coach Rollie Massimino, dethroned Georgetown primarily on sharpshooting. But senior Bill Martin bounced a pass off Georgetown's backboard in the opening round of the year ago, and Ohio State's title game mark of 67 percent against California in 1960.

The Wildcats hit 13 of 18 shots from the field in the first half and nine of 10 in the second. "They couldn't get much better than that, could they?" mused Georgetown Coach John Thompson.

The display came against a defense that had held opponents to 39 percent during the season and to 36 percent through five games in the tournament.

"I don't know whether anything was wrong with our defense," Thompson said. "When you shoot that well in the championship game, from the field and from the line — the Wildcats hit 22 of 27 free throws — 'all praise should go to Villanova.'"

To put it in another perspective, the winners had nearly three times as many turnovers, 17, as missed shots. Georgetown, led by David Wingate's 16 points and Patrick Ewing's 14, shot 55 percent (29 for 53). Ewing alone missed as many shots as the entire Villanova team, hitting 7 of 13 from the field.

The Hoyas twice led by six points in the first half as Reggie Miller scored all of his 10 points. But Villanova was so hot that Thompson took Williams out in favor of guard Horace Bland to provide extra defensive pressure.

The Hoyas (35-3) held a 54-53 lead with 4:47 remaining in the game, and when Villanova's Ed Pinckney missed a shot they were only four minutes from repeating as champions.

Georgetown went into a delay, hoping to burn up the clock and pull the Wildcats out of their matchup. But senior Bill Martin bounced a pass off Georgetown's backboard in the opening round of the year ago, and Ohio State's title game mark of 67 percent against California in 1960.

Massimino called time with 3:25 left, and Villanova took the lead for good, 55-54, on a jumper by Jensen, a sophomore who went five-for-five from the floor and four-of-five from the free-throw line.

Wingate missed two shots and Villanova kept hitting free throws. Pinckney, who scored 16 points and was named the tournament's most valuable player, made two foul shots for a 57-54 edge. Forward Dwayne McClain, who had a game-high 17 points, finally missed the front end of a one-and-one in the last 59 seconds, as did Jensen.

But a missed shot by Ewing, a turnover by Wingate and another off-target shot by Williams kept Georgetown from getting closer

than three points until Michael Jackson made a lay-up with six seconds left.

Many considered this Georgetown team unbeatable. It downed Houston in the 1984 title and came into this one a 94-point favorite, having won 17 in a row this season and 16 straight post-season games since a second-round loss two years ago to Memphis State.

Half an hour after Monday's game, Thompson said of his players: "I don't want them to hang their heads, run around and cry and make excuses. We know how to win and now we have to know how to lose."

Massimino was jubilant. His day had begun in tragedy, when Alex Severance, a Villanova coach for 25 years, died in his Lexington hotel

room after a heart attack. He was 77. But late Monday night, Massimino was caught up in the spirit of the moment.

"You wrote us off, didn't think we had a chance to win," he said. "I wanted our kids to think about two things. One, to play not to win, the idea not to lose but to win. Second, I wanted them to tell themselves they were good enough to win. In a one-shot deal, you can beat anyone in the United States."

No team has ever come out of an NCAA final with a poorer record than Villanova's 25-10 (North Carolina State was 26-10 two years ago after upsetting Houston).

If the unranked Wildcats hadn't beaten Pitt in the opening round of the Big East Conference tournament, they might not even have

been invited to the 64-team NCAA tournament. Once Villanova was in, it was the underdog in every game it played, and it beat four of the nation's top ten teams — second-ranked Michigan, fifth-ranked Memphis State, seventh-ranked North Carolina and top-ranked Georgetown.

Georgetown had downed Villanova twice in the Big East season — 52-50, in overtime, and 57-50.

Said Villanova leader Pinckney: "Tonight we might have been the better team. But I wouldn't want to play them 10 times. I think they'd win a lot of those."

Yet as he spoke, someone in the Georgetown student section was holding up a sign. It read: "Cinderella, Midnight Is Here." (WPT, AP)

Ominous Reflections for Soccer's Kids

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The feeling that you could judge a society by the way it treats its children may have to be revised. Soccer, without doubt symptomatic of much else, has difficulty sorting men from boys and hence is a part of society on the run from its young.

Here in London, a games master cries enough is enough. He has barred his own team from playing in a schoolboy cup final for under-sixteens, saying: "They cheat opponents and they cheat themselves. They don't deserve to play in a cup final, and we could not run the risk of further damage they might do in the name of the school."

That teacher, Alan Wright, lives and breathes soccer almost to excess. He glows in his ability to orga-

nize kids at Holloway — not one of London's more salubrious districts — to reap 55 trophies over the years.

Yet he withdrew the quest for No. 56 after four boys failed to turn up for the semifinal, one had threatened a spectator and others

ROB HUGHES

had stolen food from another school. "It's time," said Wright, "to make a stand for honesty and integrity. Soccer is still a great game and we've got to protect it, or we won't have a game left."

For once the burrows were heard in unison. Wright apologized to the three boys he exonerated, and school authorities united behind a statement by the opposing team's headmaster: "It's a reflection of society and the bad influence of the professional game."

It also reflects the way we journalists feed wrong messages to the coming generation. That schoolboy story broke in The Mail on Sunday beside another, larger article labeled "In Self-Defense" — which attempted to justify the season's most atrocious piece of foul play.

Millions had seen on television Scotland's captain, Graeme Souness, lunge at Wales's Peter Nicholas with a flying, two-footed kick that crashed one boot perilously close to Nicholas's Adams apple and the other around the back of his neck.

Then, as Nicholas attempted to rise from the ground, Souness stamped at his cheekbone.

"It was not premeditated," argued Souness. "I swear it never is. I sensed Nicholas was going to bite at me, but I admit I was guilty of a bad tackle. They say if you live by the sword you might as well die by the sword, and I am happy to accept that."

Souness is an enigma — one of soccer's sweetest talents (whom I personally commended to the president of his new club, Sampdoria) cranked in one of the most wilful streaks of malice you are likely to see.

Everyone in England was talking to him last week to help promote his new book, "No Half Measures" (Collins Willow, £8.95). We are reminded of the paternalistic Souness who carried a talisman to safety after a stadium wall collapsed, and of the Souness who gloats about "the best punch I delivered in my life," which broke the jaw of a Bulgarian opponent described by Souness as "a disgrace" who kicked and punched everything that moved.

Even professionals shuddered at the tackle on Nicholas. "He could have decapitated the fellow," said Jimmy Greaves. "And the referee saw that, even if he didn't see the kick. I'm sure he saw it."

Souness, merely booked, denied on television that there was any kind of feud between him and Nicholas, another hard man. "I didn't know it was him until afterwards. I apologized. I can't say anything more than that."

Alas, it is so often how things are said that attracts the violent and disorderly. England's team manager, Bobby Robson, voicing his annoyance over media coverage of an atrocious performance in Belfast, said recently: "It's time for redistribution. If you kick me in the stomach, I'll kick you back a bit lower."

We think we know what he means. But how do those words come across to youngsters? And what are kids to make of Italian idol Bruno Conti's reaction to a five-match suspension for insulting a linesman? "It's unfair," he



Souness: Talent and malice.

wailed. "Everyone insults the linesmen every week."

Probably so, but as school-masters are saying, "It's time to call a halt."

Otherwise the game, already a catalyst for hooliganism, might sink in the most depraved inhumanity. That, by all accounts, happened in Addis Ababa last Sunday.

An African youth championship game between Ethiopia and Nigeria ended with savage rioting during which spectators ignored warning shots from police and charged the field, beating several young Nigerians senseless.

A trigger might have been the moment a Nigerian flattened an Ethiopian, incensing the crowd of 35,000. But more sinister was the stoning that had gone before.

This, we are told, was a direct response to the contemptible act by Nigerians who threw bread at the Ethiopian players during the first leg in Lagos — African against African using the games as an excuse for obscene and insensitive nationalism.

Lately, whenever soccer kicks itself in the teeth, we have been grateful to the French, who soothe our troubled consciences with their kick. Earlier, in Yugoslavia on Wednesday, France has its most difficult away match in a couple of years, but dare we hope this week may be the same?

I find it disturbing that Michel Platini, the prince of those cavaliers and the most pleasing player in the world, should say: "The enjoyment went out the window a long time ago. I enjoy training, but that's the limit of it. For example, after we won the European championship what I enjoyed was not a sense of success but being able to relax."

Even France, says its captain, no longer congratulates itself on playing the most attractive brand of football. "That's not what matters. Happiness is not having lost your last game."

Please, Michel, shut up, keep playing, and let us tell the joy of that to the boys.

'Sonics, in Losing to Rockets, Improve Their Draft Chances

United Press International

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics lost a game Monday night, but improved their chances of gaining a spot in the National Basketball Association lottery — where a

club has a one-in-seven chance of making Georgetown center Patrick Ewing its No. 1 pick in the college draft.

Seattle, with Frank Brickowski playing for injured all-star center Jack Sikma (for the year with a finger injury), dropped a 127-116 decision to the Houston Rockets.

Brickowski, a rookie from Penn State, shot was 1-for-7 from the floor and had three points, but a

play well on defense against Houston counterpart Alton Olajuwon, limiting him to 10 points.

Brickowski is no Ewing. And wouldn't the Sonics love to move the 6-foot-11 (2.10-meter) Sikma to power forward next year to make room for Ewing?

Seattle, loser of six straight, fell to 30-45 and is tied with Kansas City two games behind Phoenix in the battle for the eighth and final Western Conference playoff berth.

Ralph Sampson was only 9-of-21 from the floor, but connected on 10 of 12 foul shots to lead the Rocket attack. The 7-foot-4 forward had seven points in the final two and a half minutes to keep Seattle at bay.

In Monday's only other game it was Atlanta 114, Detroit 100.

NBA FOCUS

club has a one-in-seven chance of making Georgetown center Patrick Ewing its No. 1 pick in the college draft.

Seattle, with Frank Brickowski playing for injured all-star center Jack Sikma (for the year with a finger injury), dropped a 127-116 decision to the Houston Rockets.

Brickowski, a rookie from Penn State, shot was 1-for-7 from the floor and had three points, but a

play well on defense against Houston counterpart Alton Olajuwon, limiting him to 10 points.

Brickowski is no Ewing. And wouldn't the Sonics love to move the 6-foot-11 (2.10-meter) Sikma to power forward next year to make room for Ewing?

Seattle, loser of six straight, fell to 30-45 and is tied with Kansas City two games behind Phoenix in the battle for the eighth and final Western Conference playoff berth.

Ralph Sampson was only 9-of-21 from the floor, but connected on 10 of 12 foul shots to lead the Rocket attack. The 7-foot-4 forward had seven points in the final two and a half minutes to keep Seattle at bay.

In Monday's only other game it was Atlanta 114, Detroit 100.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

1985 NCAA Tournament

EAST REGIONAL

First Round

Georgetown 66, Villanova 64

Indiana 75, Penn State 55

North Carolina 75, Duke 55

Ohio State 75, Michigan 55

Arizona 75, UCLA 55

Wisconsin 75, Illinois 55

Georgia Tech 75, Clemson 55

Florida 75, Kentucky 55

South Carolina 75, North Carolina 55

Alabama 75, Auburn 55

Arkansas 75, Texas Tech 55

Mississippi State 75, Louisiana Tech 55

West Virginia 75, Virginia Tech 55

Georgia 75, South Carolina 55

Florida State 75, Wake Forest 55

North Carolina 75, Duke 55

Georgia Tech 75, Clemson 55

Florida 75, Kentucky 55

South Carolina 75, North Carolina 55

Alabama 75, Auburn 55

Arkansas 75, Texas Tech 55

Mississippi State 75, Louisiana Tech 55

West Virginia 75, Virginia Tech 55

Georgia 75, South Carolina 55

Florida State 75, Wake Forest 55

North Carolina 75, Duke 55

Georgia Tech 75, Clemson 55

Florida 75, Kentucky 55

South Carolina 75, North Carolina 55

Alabama 75, Auburn 55

Arkansas 75, Texas Tech 55

Mississippi State 75, Louisiana Tech 55

West Virginia 75, Virginia Tech 55

Georgia 75, South Carolina 55

Florida State 75, Wake Forest 55

North Carolina 75, Duke 55

Georgia Tech 75, Clemson 55

Florida 75, Kentucky 55

South Carolina 75, North Carolina 55

Alabama 75, Auburn 55

Arkansas 75, Texas Tech 55

Mississippi State 75, Louisiana Tech 55

West Virginia 75, Virginia Tech 55

Georgia 75, South Carolina 55

Florida State 75, Wake Forest 55

North Carolina 75, Duke 55

Georgia Tech 75, Clemson 55

Florida 75, Kentucky 55

South Carolina 75, North Carolina 55

Alabama 75, Auburn 55

Arkansas 75, Texas Tech 55

Mississippi State 75, Louisiana Tech 55

West Virginia 75, Virginia Tech 55

Georgia 75, South Carolina 55

Florida State 75, Wake Forest 55

North Carolina 75, Duke 55

Georgia Tech 75, Clemson 55

Florida 75, Kentucky 55

NCAA Tournament Champions

1985-1986 Season

1985-1986 Villanova (23-10)

1984-1985 Georgetown (32-10)

1983-1984 North Carolina (23-10)

1982-1983 Indiana (23-10)

1981-1982 Ohio State (23-10)

1980-1981 Louisville (23-10)

1979-1980 Michigan State (23-10)

1978-1979 Kentucky (23-10)

1977-1978 San Francisco (23-10)

1976-1977 Villanova (23-10)

1975-1976 Villanova (23-10)

1974-1975 Villanova (23-10)

1973-1974 Villanova (23-10)

1972-1973 Villanova (23-10)

1971-1972 Villanova (23-10)

1970-1971 Villanova (23-10)

1969-1970 Villanova (23-10)

1968-1969 Villanova (23-10)

1967-1968 Villanova (23-10)

1966-1967 Villanova (23-10)

1965-1966 Villanova (23-10)

1964-1965 Villanova (23-10)

1963-1964 Villanova (23-10)

1962-1963 Villanova (23-10)

1961-1962 Villanova (23-10)

1960-1961 Villanova (23-10)

1959-1960 Villanova (23-10)

1958-1959 Villanova (23-10)

1957-1958 Villanova (23-10)

1956-1957 Villanova (23-10)

1955-1956 Villanova (23-10)

1954-1955 Villanova (23-10)

1953-1954 Villanova (23-10)

1952-1953 Villanova (23-10)

1951-1952 Villanova (23-10)

1950-1951 Villanova (23-10)

1949-1950 Villanova (23-10)

1948-1949 Villanova (23-10)

1947-1948 Villanova (23-10)

1946-1947 Villanova (23-10)

1945-1946 Villanova (23-10)

1944-1945 Villanova (23-10)

1943-1944 Villanova (23-10)

1942-1943 Villanova (23-10)

1941-1942 Villanova (23-10)

1940-1941 Villanova (23-10)

1939-1940 Villanova (23-10)

1938-1939 Villanova (23-10)

1937-1938 Villanova (23-10)

1936-1937 Villanova (23-10)

1935-1936 Villanova (23-10)

1934-1935 Villanova (23-10)

1933-1934 Villanova (23-10)

1932-1933 Villanova (23-10)

1931-1932 Villanova (23-10)

1930-1931 Villanova (23-10)

1929-1930 Villanova (23-10)

NCAA Title Game Box

Villanova vs Georgetown

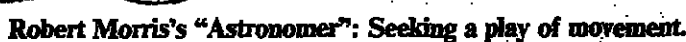
Take Me Over, Jesse!

Yes, that apparently is the way it is. With entire TV networks up for takeover, not to mention the finest magazines, newspapers and publishing houses, the little fellow of the communications industry, the faithful toiler who has never missed delivering a column, no matter how crushed by illness, grief or hangover, such a man who has an

In my anger I may have said some things about Dan that I didn't mean. Things like, "I never denied Dan is an influential fellow but face it: Where does he get his ideas? From reading my column."

Very likely these words have got back to Senator Helms, who reasons that it's cheaper to squelch Dan by a takeover of me than of CBS. I guess I deserve it for talking too much. Still, I hate to think of my Proust and Buchwald collections being sold to pay off those bank financiers.

Some Artists Bringing the Frame Into the Picture



suasion — have tied in frames with their imagery, among them the West Coast “funk” painter-sculptor Roy de Forest and members of the Chicago “imagist” school such as Jim Nutt, Art

Not many artists have gone as far as Morris, but the frame, or the concept of it, is of interest to a wide spectrum of Realist painters

tion, Ed McGowin regards it more as an aid to "intensifying" his quietly painted but often menacing views of interiors and objects. Since the late 1970s, he has been surrounding these views

frame-maker, paints compositions in which near-abstract forms as skulls, fish and hoodies are juxtaposed. Using paint or modeling paste to create flat and relief surfaces, he ab-

frame or extending the photo imagery by painting out over the frame. In this way, she feels, she creates a "solid object, a totality."

ells sexual lies every month. This
one about Dorothy's surviving
family is just his latest."

Sudan

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

**STATE
SALE**

RECLAIM

RENTALHOUSE FLAT
Beverly Hills, California
Tel: 0525 713985.

ACO

CARLO
all sizes, in Re-
frigerators, Tel. 01
67 or 806 25 70.

ONDS

by, price range
Arwerp
second world
for texts
diamond
of 1928
-1918 Arwerp
diamond (P)
the Diamond Club
Diamond industry

SERVICES

OFFICE
and labor
service: mobile
phones, telex,
conference room
and other

...deput
 ...its le
 ...UNA
 ...urity
 ...e tha
 ...cause
 ...obtai
 ...at sec
 ...pers
 ...e no
 ...on o
 ...ister.
 ...romu
 ...y Pri
 ...Page
 ...chnol
 ...milk a
 ...at wa
 ...Page
 ...has
 ...ain s
 ...Page
 ...Earl
 ...estio
 ...Page
 ...ures f
 ...a dr
 ...of 144
 ...Page
 ...rted
 ...oper
 ...Page